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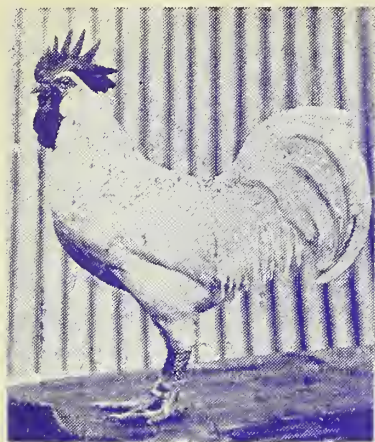
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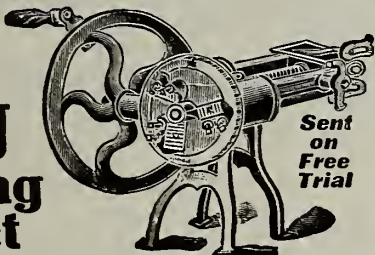
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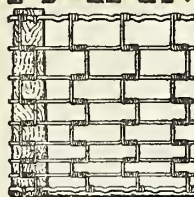
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**Twice Told  
Tales**

Funny Sayings of Funny People

**A WAY THEY HAVE**

Mrs. Flint came for a visit to  
her sister's home, and her little  
niece, Charlotte, was delighted  
to see her.

"What became of the black  
kitten that you had when I was  
here before, dear?" asked Mrs.  
Flint.

"Why, don't you know?" asked  
Charlotte, much surprised.

"I haven't heard a word," re-  
plied the aunt. "Was he poison-  
ed?"

"No, ma'am," said Charlotte.

"Drowned?"

"Oh, no."

"Stolen?"

"No, indeed."

"Hurt in any way?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well," said Mrs. Flint, "I  
can't guess, dear. What became  
of him?"

"He grewed into a cat," said  
Charlotte.

—October Lippincott's.

**TAKEN LITERALLY**

One morning while Mrs. Cobb  
was at her summer home in the  
country, she decided to go up to  
town and spend the day with a  
friend. Her grocer had not called  
by the time she was ready to  
leave, so she wrote on a card.

All out. Don't leave any-  
thing,  
and tacked it on the door.

Upon her return at night, she  
found the house had been ran-  
sacked and nearly everything of  
any value had been taken. On  
the card which she had left on  
the door, these words had been  
added:

Thanks. We haven't left  
much.

—October Lippincott's.

Woman—"Have you any farm-  
ers' eggs?"

Grocer—"No, lady; but we  
have poets' eggs, retired clergy-  
men's eggs and millionaires' sons  
eggs—everybody's raising chick-  
ens nowadays."

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County Poultry Association; member Inter-  
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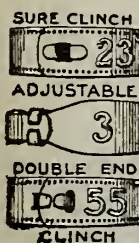
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## Twice Told Tales

Funny Sayings of Funny People

### ENOCH, THE EGG KING

A tall, gaunt young man entered the office of the Globe Museum and Family Theatre and asked for the manager.

"What can I do for you?" inquired a pudgy man in a checkered suit.

"I want an engagement as a freak in the curio hall."

"Who are you?"

"I am Enoch, the Egg King."

"What is your specialty?"

"I eat three dozen hen eggs, two dozen duck eggs and one dozen goose eggs at a single sitting."

"I suppose you know our policy?"

"What's that?"

"We give four shows every day."

"I understand that."

"And do you think you can do it?"

"I know I can."

"On Saturdays we often give as many as six shows."

"All right."

"And on some holidays we give a performance every hour."

The young man hesitated.

"In that case," he finally said, "I must have one thing understood before I sign a contract."

"What's that?" asked the manager.

"No matter how rushing business is at the museum," the Egg King replied, "you gotta gimme time enough to eat my regular meals at the hotel."

—November Lippincott's

### CONSIDER YOURSELF ROUSED

Once upon a time there was a cheerful actor. He came off the stage bathed in bad eggs and carrying a cabbage. "Man!" said the stage manager, "are you hurt?"

"I'd have been worse hurt if they'd gone to sleep," said the actor. "At least I roused them up some?"

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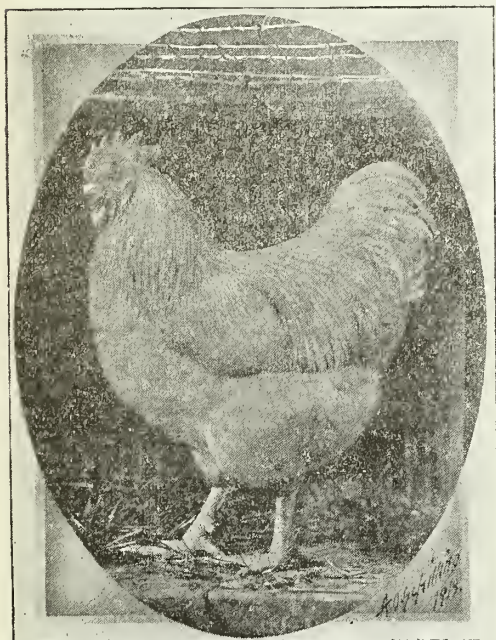
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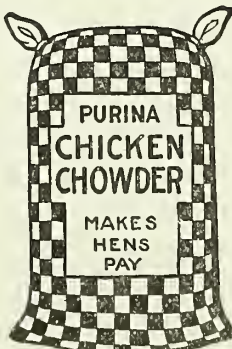
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# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., November, 1913

(Whole No. 114) No. 6

## Substituting Grains Other than Corn for Food

By J. C. CLIPP, Saltillo, Indiana



SINCE the drought in some sections has been so severe, corn is scarce and poultrymen will be compelled to substitute other grains. This is indicated by the many letters the writer has received recently from various sections asking what grains could be substituted for corn. I have written many personal replies on this subject,

but since there appears to be a constant demand for advice on this matter I will submit a brief letter to The Hen readers on the subject of proper grains for the

fowls during the winter—grains that will take the place of corn very nicely. I am not sure but these droughts are good for American people or any other, for that matter. It teaches us how to live more economically, how to be more thankful for foods and necessities of life and how to use new and practical ideas about many things in passing. There are grains that are quite as good as corn for winter feeding fowls, grains that are plentiful in some sections and can be procured, possibly, through your nearest grain dealer. While in the Northwest I found there were thousands of bushels of barley being harvested. This is an excellent grain for fowls, especially the laying hens. It is a great egg producer and I find that any food that is an egg producer is an ideal food for young fowls. Barley contains a little more protein than buckwheat and corn, hence it will be seen that barley is a great food for poultry. The shuck and beard are a little against it, but that can be easily overcome by the use of grain graders. Barley is a little high in the markets, due to the brewing demands, but at this time with a bumper crop in the West, may be procured at poultrymen's prices. Ground barley should be avoided, as it is very frequently adulterated with various cheap fibers, rendering it unfit for poultry food. Poultry relish barley and it is a fine grain, in fact I would prefer it above corn for a constant grain ration. But, should I be compelled to confine myself to one grain, I would then select wheat. It is frequently stated by our best poultrymen

that there is no better all-round grain for poultry than wheat, because it has all the qualities (or as near as can be had in one variety) of a balanced ration. It is a rich food for fowls; its nutrients are all well balanced, being well fitted for growth of muscle as well as a fattening food. This season we have fed largely on wheat, as corn has been very scarce and high, and we find our early cockerels are just as heavy boned and well grown as when we fed corn. One thing I have noticed this season in feeding more of wheat, we have not been bothered with leg weakness in the young stock as when we fed largely on corn. It is a fact wheat is not considered quite so

good for fattening purposes as corn, as it contains more protein and less oil, however, it is much better for rapid growth. For this reason we think we have quite, if not larger, cockerels than when we fed so much corn. The pullets likewise are well developed, with large frame and bone, but not so fat. I think that we feed so much corn to our youngsters we naturally put too much fat on them, stunting proper development. As a rule fowls that are fed largely on wheat, the meat is much sweeter than when fed on corn. I have detected this in our own experience in feeding. If you wish a sweet, rich hen for dinner fatten her on wheat and you have it.

Some packers in Chicago, I am told, will pay more for fowls that have been fattened on pure wheat. It is my opinion that many poultrymen will find wheat and barley as good, and in many instances much better for winter feeding than corn. At our farm we feed not only the whole wheat but the by-product—the bran and middlings. In fact,

I much prefer to feed the by-product alternately with wheat or barley. We have purchased several tons of hominy feed this fall as well as pure wheat bran and middlings. We expect to feed this in a dry mash, which will add materially to the balanced ration proposition and at the same time take the place of the heavy corn ration for poultry. There is a large crop of wheat all over the United States and I see no reason why all poultry growers cannot find plenty of grains that will take the



First Cock, Chicago, December, 1912, Bred and Owned by Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, Indianapolis, Indiana

place of corn. Corn is a great food for fowls; it's "king" of all grains, yet there are other grains that are just as valuable for poultry feeding as corn. The writer has been in sections of the United States where children, at the age of 18, never saw an ear of corn, never even saw corn growing. In these districts they grow fowls of the very finest quality. One "Ranchman" in the Northwest (Washington), a native of Ohio, told me he planted a small patch of corn in his garden last season just to show his children how "corn grew back in Ohio State when he was a boy." This ranchman (as they are called) had fine fowls and had never eaten a grain of corn. It's a mistaken idea about corn for fowls. Some have the impression that you cannot develop fowls without corn. Last winter I had an exhibitor to tell me his fowls were small, as he did not have the necessary corn to feed them. He really did not know that fowls could be easily developed on other grains. Corn is fine for fowls, but I much prefer to feed it sparingly with other grains. Corn is best relished by the fowls, possibly, than any other grain, due, perhaps, to the great amount of oil corn contains. While this is all true, it is not wise to feed corn heavily to fowls,

no matter how much you may have of it. The trouble is, with the most of us, if we raise a large crop of corn we feed it too freely. We should be more cautious about feeding fowls too freely on corn as I find other grains are better for fowls even when corn is plentiful. As mentioned previously, we are feeding largely on hominy feeds and by-products of wheat this year and find it makes a fine balanced ration. There are a number of grades of the hominy feeds. Many brands are adulterated with various cheap fibers. See that your State chemist guarantees the food to contain not less than 7.0 per cent crude fat, and 10.0 per cent of crude protein. This is as low a grade as I would buy. We have been able to get a better grade, at some higher prices, but this is quite sufficient for poultry feeding. Some amateurs, I find, are substituting "burnt wheat" in the scarcity of corn. This, I am sure, is a mistake, as all so-called burnt wheat is not the real thing, but only a trade name to get rid of inferior and damaged grain. Stay clear of such advertised materials and insist on getting only the purest grains for your fowls. Use only the best—it's cheapest.

## Some of the Important Poultry Diseases

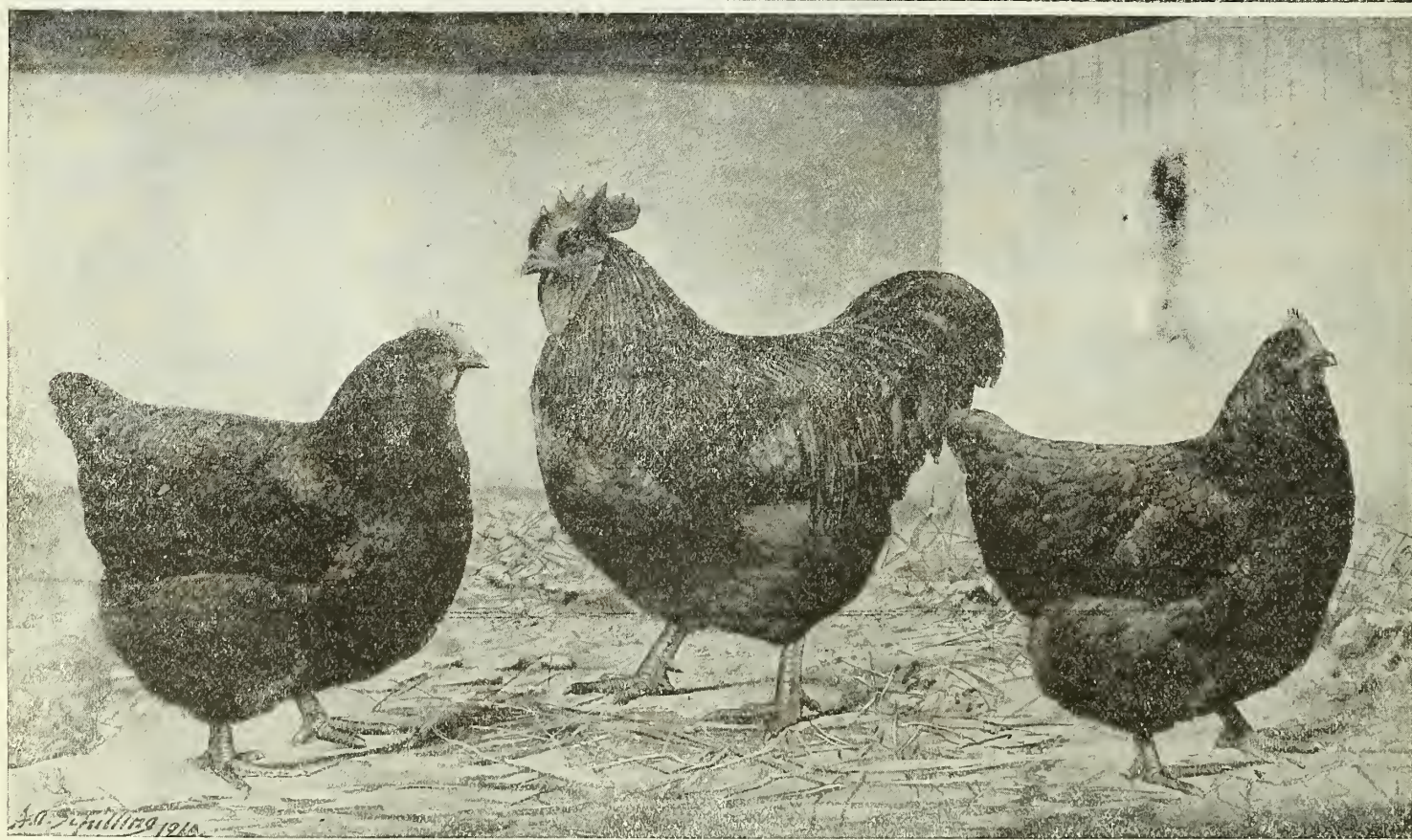
By D. E. SALMON, D. V. M., U. S. Department of Agriculture

### CHOLERA AND CHOLERA-LIKE DISEASES.



HERE are several diseases which have been investigated and described as different because the bacteria which cause them differ in some of their characteristics. The symptoms and the changes which are seen after death are so nearly identical that it is only by studying the bacteria that any one of these diseases can be distinguished from the others. The treatment applicable to one is equally applicable to the others. For the practical purpose of combating them in the poultry yard we may therefore group these diseases together.

**Causation.**—There are certain germs (bacteria) which are nearly always found in the intestines of healthy fowls which have more or less power to produce disease, but which the sound, healthy fowl is able to resist under favorable conditions. If these germs are inoculated into canary birds, they produce a fatal disease, because the canary does not have the power to resist them. If inoculated from one canary to another three or four times, these germs have their disease-producing powers so increased that they are able to kill adult fowls. When the resisting powers of fowls are diminished by exposure to cold, hunger, thirst, and exhaustion, as occurs during long shipments by rail, these germs may also cause disease in the fowls. In some countries the sickness which develops from these conditions is called "the transportation disease."



TRIO S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS FROM FIRST PRIZE PEN AT CHICAGO SHOW DECEMBER 1909  
C. S. BYERS HAZELRIGG INDIANA, Owner And Breeder.

Representative Specimens of Byers' Strain Orpingtons. Mr. Byers States that He has a Number of Birds Equal or Superior to Those Above Shown for November and December Delivery.

It sometimes happens this disease develops in poultry yards which are not kept clean, possibly because of the large numbers of these germs which are taken into the bodies of the birds, but probably because they have acquired greater disease-producing powers from growing in warm manure. When they begin growing in the tissues of fowls they soon increase their virulence, and the disease which they cause may rapidly spread from fowl to fowl until the greater part of the birds are dead.

The typical germ of fowl cholera has adapted itself more completely than have these common germs to the conditions of life within the fowl's body, so that it is strictly parasitic, and is only obtained from fowls which are affected or have been affected with the disease. That is, birds only contract true fowl cholera by exposure to contagion that originates in other birds that have or have had the disease.

The cholera-like diseases may, therefore, either develop in the poultry yard from unsanitary conditions, or they may be introduced by contagion carried by new birds which are added to the flock, by birds which have been to exhibitions, by wild birds which fly from one poultry yard to another, or by various animals, such as dogs, cats, rats, etc. Birds which recover from the disease may sometimes carry the germs and disseminate the contagion for six months or a year after they are apparently well.

**Symptoms.**—The first symptom is a yellowish coloration of that part of the excrement which is secreted by the kidneys and which in health is nearly or perfectly white. Soon there is diarrhea, the droppings consisting of the whitish or yellowish secretions of the kidneys mixed with considerable thin mucus and a small quantity of intestinal contents which may have a yellowish, brownish, or greenish color. There is considerable fever, and soon after the bird is attacked it loses its lively appearance, separates itself from the flock, and appears dull, dejected, and sleepy. It no longer searches for food, but sits with the head drawn down to the body or turned backward and resting in the feathers about the wing. The plumage soon loses its brilliance, the wings droop, the appetite is diminished, and the thirst increased; the comb and wattles may be a dark bluish red from engorgement with poorly oxygenated blood, or they may be pale and bloodless on



account of the congestion of the internal organs, especially the liver.

The affected birds soon become very weak, drowsy, and often sleep so soundly during the last day or two of their lives that it is difficult to arouse them. If made to move, they stagger forward for a few steps only in an uncertain manner and with dragging wings. The crop is generally distended with food and apparently paralyzed, and the feathers about the vent are soiled and sometimes pasted together with excrement.

As death approaches, the weight and the strength of the bird rapidly diminish, it breathes with difficulty, sits with the beak open, and the breathing may be heard at some distance. Finally the weakness is such that the beak rested on the ground, and a little later the bird falls over on one side, makes a few convulsive movements, and dies.

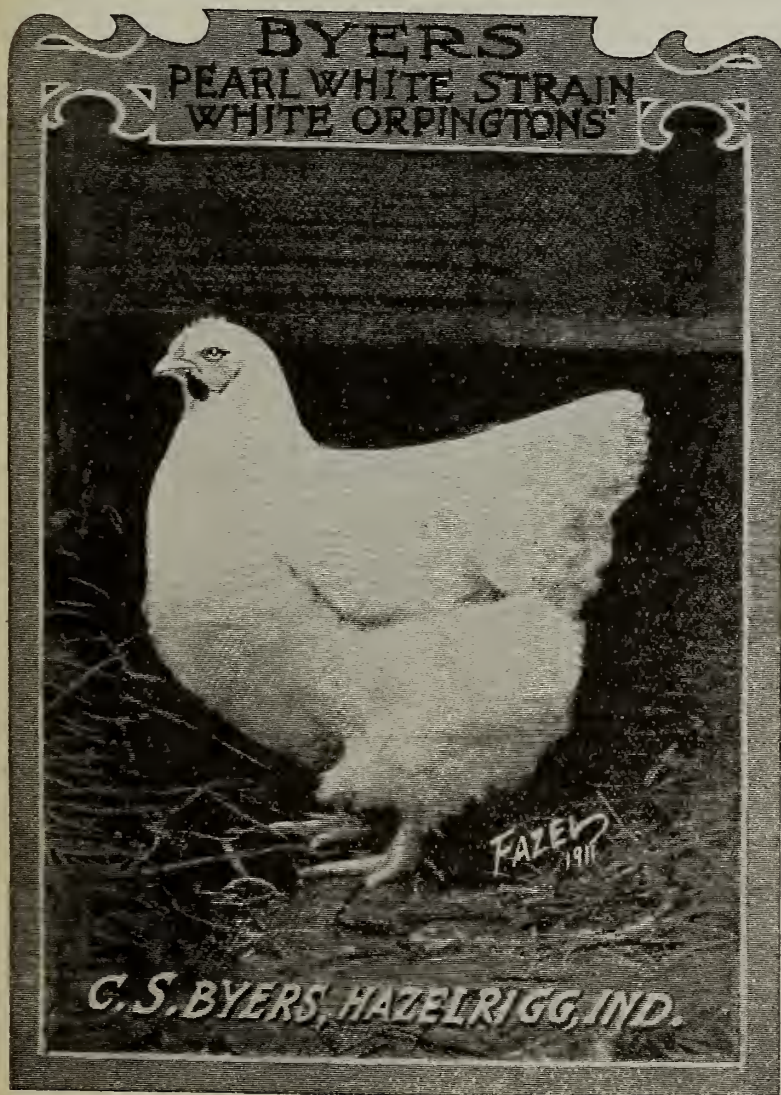
In the very acute cases no symptoms are seen; the birds may be found dead under the roosts, or they may fall at the feed trough and die in a few minutes.

The cholera-like diseases often occur in a chronic form, which may follow an acute attack of the disease or may be chronic from the first. This form is characterized by a continually increasing weakness, loss of weight, bloodlessness, and, finally, an exhaustive diarrhea. Sometimes one or more joints of the wings or feet swell, the birds become very lame, and later the swellings break and discharge a creamy or cheesy mass which contains large numbers of the germs.

These diseases may destroy the greater part of a flock in a week and then disappear, or they may linger for months, only occasionally killing a bird. The time between exposure to the contagion and the appearance of symptoms is from 2 to 5 days, and the duration of the disease is from 24 hours to 10 days.

The most characteristic changes seen after death are red spots on the surface of the heart, which gives it the appearance of having been sprinkled with blood, congestion and enlargement of the liver, and swelling of the spleen.

**Treatment.**—The best method of treatment is to kill the sick fowls in such a way as not to spread the infection with their blood, burn or deeply bury their bodies, separate the remaining birds into small lots of 3 to 5 each, so that when a bird is attacked there will not be more than this number exposed to it; then watch each lot so as to



remove any sick bird as soon as symptoms appear. Disinfectants should be used, in the houses and yards where the disease first appeared, and also in the small pens in which the separated birds are kept.

If it is deemed advisable to treat the sick birds, they may be given 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of a one-half per cent carbolic solution twice a day. This is generally made by adding 1 part of the 5 per cent solution to 9 parts of water. They should also be given buttermilk to drink.

Generally the best results are obtained by killing the sick birds and separating well ones into small pens and giving to each one 2 doses of the carbolic acid solution daily for three or four days. The houses and yards should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the fowls are returned to them, and should be kept very clean for some weeks afterwards to guard against a recurrence of the disease.

### ROUP OR CONTAGIOUS CATARRH.

The disease called "roup" by poultrymen is a contagious catarrh, closely resembling the more malignant forms of influenza in the larger animals and in man. It attacks principally the membranes lining the eye, the sacs below the eye (infra-orbital sinuses), the nostrils, the larynx, and the trachea. It is attended with high fever and is very contagious.

**Causation.**—Roup appears to be a strictly contagious disease; that is, one which arises only, so far as known, by contagion from other diseased birds. The nature of the microbe which constitutes the virus is not known. The contagion is generally brought into the poultry yard by infected birds. Sometimes these are birds which are purchased from other flocks in which the disease exists; sometimes they are birds of the home flock which have been to exhibitions and there exposed to sick fowls; and sometimes they are wild birds or pigeons which fly from one poultry yard to another.

The saliva and the discharge which escapes from the nostrils carry the contagion, and soon contaminate the drinking water and feeding troughs so that all the fowls are infected. Even the flocks in adjoining yards are infected by the particles of mucus projected into the air when sneezing, or by the contagion carried on the feet of persons, animals, or small birds that pass from one yard to another.

Delicate birds are inclined to severe attacks and to recover slowly, and often a chronic condition persists for a long time. Birds so affected may carry and spread the contagion for a year or more and become the cause of new outbreaks of the disease.

**Symptoms.**—The symptoms first seen are very similar to those of an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness, and prostration. The discharge from the nasal opening is at first thin and watery, but in two or three days becomes thick and obstructs the breathing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the spaces which exist immediately below the eyeballs (infra-orbital spaces). The eyelids are swollen, held closed much of the time, and may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished and the birds sit with their heads drawn in, wings drooping, and having a general appearance of depression and illness.

When inflammation reaches the spaces or sacs beneath the eyes, it causes the formation of secretion very similar to that of the nose, and as this becomes thick it collects, distends the walls of these spaces, and produces a warm and painful swelling, which is seen just below the eyes and may reach the size of a hickory nut. This swelling presses with much force on the eyeball, which is displaced and more or less deformed; and in extreme cases even the bones of the head may give way before it.

The closure of the eyes prevents the badly affected birds from finding food; the accumulation of mucus in the nostrils completely obstructs these passages, so that the beak must be kept open in order to breathe; the obstruction of the windpipe and the smaller air tubes causes loud breathing sounds and difficult respiration.

In the severe and advanced cases the birds sit in a somnolent or semi-conscious condition, unable to see or to eat; their strength is rapidly exhausted, and many of them die within a week or ten days. A part of the affected in-

dividuals recover, but others continue weak and have a chronic form of the disease for months, during which time they continue to disseminate the contagion.

This disease is distinguished from diphtheria by the absence of the thick, tough and very adherent newly formed membranes (false membranes) in the nostrils, mouth, and throat which are characteristic of the latter. There may sometimes be a deposit of yellowish material on the walls of the mouth and throat, but it is easily broken up and removed.

**Treatment.**—The medical treatment of this disease may be very successful if properly applied. The sick birds should be removed from the flock and put in a warm, dry, and well-ventilated room which is free from drafts of air. The affected mucus membranes should then be treated by applying antiseptic and healing mixtures. The best method is to use a good spraying apparatus; but, lacking this, a small syringe, an oil can, or even a medicine dropper can be made to answer the purpose.

It has been recommended that the bird's head be plunged into a basin or bowl of the mixture and held there a few seconds, but not long enough to cause suffocation.

The remedies most suitable for such treatment are: Boric acid, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. Or, permanganate of potash, 1 dram; water, 1 quart. Or, boric acid, 1¼ ounces; borate of soda, ½ ounce; water, 1 quart. Or, peroxide of hydrogen, 1 ounce; water, 3 ounces.

Where the inflammation has progressed to the eye, excellent results have followed the use of argyrol. One or two drops of a 15 per cent solution is introduced between the eyelids twice daily for a period of several days.

Before applying these remedies it is well to wash the eyes and mouth with warm water containing a teaspoonful of common salt to a quart, using a pledget of absorbent cotton and rubbing gently, while at the same time pressing and massaging about the nostrils and under the eyes to loosen the accumulated secretion. If there is much swelling under the eyes, it must be carefully opened with a sharp, clean knife, all the secretion removed, and the cavity washed with one of the above-mentioned solutions. A pledget of cotton moistened with the solution may be left in the opening for an hour or two, or it may be dusted with iodoform powder. When the swelling under the eye is not very large or hard, it may often be reduced by massaging it in such a manner as to press the contents toward the nostril. After treating the birds in this manner the head should be well anointed with pure vaseline or with camphorated vaseline.

The treatment of sick birds requires much time and patience, and there is always the risk that they may carry the contagion for several months after they are apparently well. Prevention is therefore much more profitable. To accomplish this, measures should be continually enforced which will exclude contagion of all kinds. New birds and those which have been to exhibitions should be isolated and kept under observation for two weeks before they are put with the flock, and all animals and wild birds excluded, so far as possible. The houses should be kept clean and dry and occasionally disinfected. If the disease appears notwithstanding these precautions, isolate the affected fowls at once at a distance from the well ones, and apply disinfectants freely about the houses and runs. Also place sufficient permanganate of potash in all drinking water to give the latter a deep red color. If the disease proves of a severe type, it is often better to kill the entire flock, and after a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the premises to begin with new birds. This radical method avoids the retention of birds which may harbor the contagion and cause the development of subsequent outbreaks.

Sell every surplus cockerel as soon as it will weigh 1¼ to 2 pounds, but first fit them by liberal feeding, soft feeds and buttermilk.

At this time of year, more than any other, weekly or semi-weekly doses of Epsom salts for all the poultry is advisable. Give in moist mash.

A liberal supply of thoroughly dry soil for dust baths is important. No better time than now. A good way is to have a platform on which you can spread a quantity, exposed to the sun, but kept from showers, and stirred occasionally till dry. Then store in boxes, barrels or bins for future use.

# Open Letter to American Poultry Association

By J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



IN AN official bulletin the American Poultry Association says: "The aims and objects of the Association are to make progress, to purify environments and to protect its members. In doing this we are living up to our motto: Progress, Purity and Protection. Our field, every poultry interest." Truly a field, country-wide and a motto worthy of the National Association that gives it voice. It might be interesting and profitable to speak of progress and dwell upon purity, but in this letter I want only to make an inquiry on one phase of protection.

In no spirit of criticism, with no desire to insinuate that in this instance profession exceeds performance, I respectfully inquire, what is the National Association and its State branches doing in the way of fighting harmful legislation and to encourage the enactment of laws for the "protection" of "every poultry interest?" I assume that there exists in the A. P. A. and also in every State branch a committee on legislation and these several committees are reasonably active, aggressive and progressive. If they are "on their jobs" in these latter days, the busy bee can give them no pointers as to how "to improve each shining hour" and the hours of darkness as well. For in the making of laws "there is no end."

What poultrymen need is more discriminating making and less scientific breaking. Speed the day when the lawyer who can show how to safely evade the law no longer commands the fattest fee, and legislator ceases to regard the "joker" as the highest card in his hand. Are the several committees on legislation in the A. P. A. and the allied State branches working in harmony to secure uniform cold

storage laws in the several States and exercising "eternal vigilance" to prevent the great meat trust from donating aprons for said "uniform?"

Pennsylvania has a new cold storage law, limiting the time in which foods may be stored, among the important items being dressed fowl, drawn, five months; dressed fowl, undrawn, ten months, and eggs, eight months. This egg limit does not please the egg speculators, as is evidenced by a pending injunction to test the constitutionality of the law. Is this law in the interest of the egg producers or is it not? On which side of the position stands the committee on legislation of the Pennsylvania branch?

Poultrymen cannot afford to be antagonistic to "cold storage," but it behooves their representatives to see that cold storage warehouses are not made simply clearing houses for gamblers in eggs and their allied products. So long as it was only here and there an individual speculator or a purely local pool of commission men that played the game, the great billion dollar industry could, or thought

they could, afford to ignore the occasional artificial interference with the law of supply and demand, but it is no longer a secret that the unscrupulous and voracious meat trust is rapidly acquiring control of eggs and poultry and when they succeed in freezing out the individual operator, the egg and poultry producer will commence paying them tribute.

There have been but few first days of any State legislature in the last ten years without the introduction of a cold storage bill. Some have represented intended benefits to the common people, while others were only "pinches," but what we wonder is how many of these "bills," real or fake, have had the earnest scrutiny, the active support or vigorous opposition of our poultry association?

A new Wisconsin law provides that each incorporated poultry association in the State that has held at least one annual exhibition will receive annually from the State a sum equal to 80 per cent of the amount of cash prizes offered at its annual exhibition each year, not to exceed \$200.00. Here is work laid out for our legislative committees. Let us have a similar law in every State that does less for the poultry industry. Another matter that, as

far as the information of the writer goes, has not as yet been made a matter of legislation, but should be. I refer to the fraudulent feeding of live poultry prior to marketing. It is admitted that this has been going on for years and had its inception when the big packers started shipping live poultry.

A Philadelphia daily newspaper of national repute in an article published last winter, stated: "Poultry, when bought from fanciers must be free of feed, but the meat packers and their shipping concerns pay no attention to the law that governs the farm-



One of the New Exhibition Houses with Incubator Cellar, on Wm. Cook & Son's Poultry Plant, Originators of All the Orpingtons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

er. They place in each car of poultry several barrels of corn meal, stale bread, sand and gravel. The chickens are fed and watered as little as possible while in transit, so that when they arrive at their destination they are extremely hungry. Just before they are unloaded they are fed on the mixture, which is thoroughly soaked with water. A car consists of about 4,000 hens or 8,000 spring chickens, and it is an easy matter to give them 1,500 pounds of the mixture. This means that the public pays in excess of the weight given the growers of the poultry at least \$300 a car. In New York City alone 5,000 carloads of live poultry are consumed annually, and the loss to New York consumers, through this sand mixture is about \$2,000,000."

Some poultrymen may think that this matter concerns the buying public only, but this is a shortsighted view, for any fraud on the ultimate consumer, no matter what the product, will eventually react on the producer.

"Protection" at the expense of the buying public is never more than temporary, sooner or later you must

make good the steal. The A. P. A. can best conserve the interests of "every poultry industry by seeing that the public gets a fair deal." The A. P. A. now numbers about 5,000 members. How many more are members of State Branches only I do not know, but estimate at least 5,000. So we have a working force of 10,000 men and women, pledged to unity of purpose and co-operation

in promoting our common good, and when we consider that these 10,000 are representative of other hundreds of thousands, whose backing and support they may have for the asking, why should not the influence of the American Poultry Association be felt in the halls of Congress and every legislature lend a listening ear to its protestations and recommendations?

## Culls and Culling--The Causes and Remedy

By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio

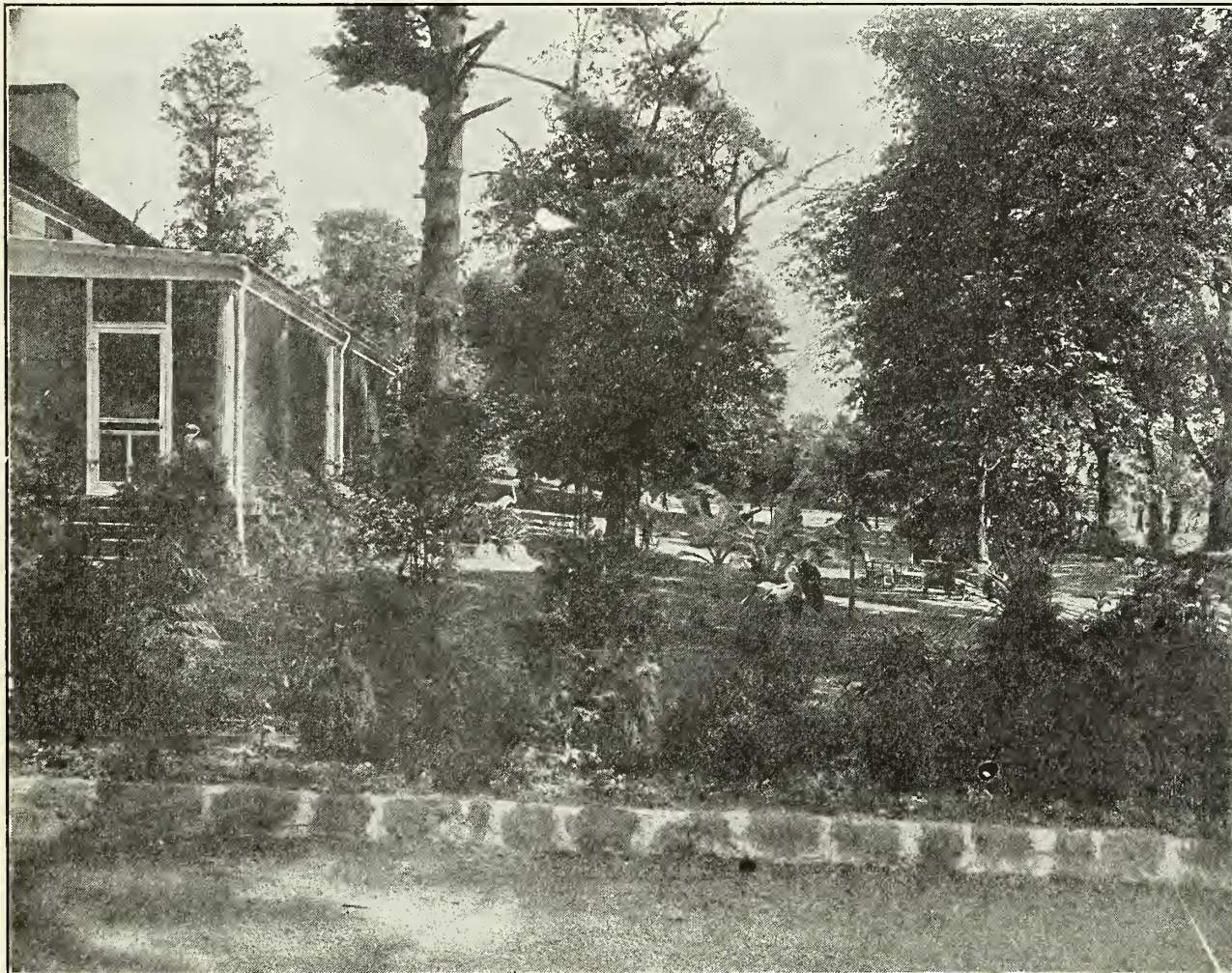


**P**OULTRY breeders and farmers who begin hatching, say in March, and hatch right along until June or later, allowing the young chicks of all ages to run together, find themselves by September or October in possession of a whole lot of culls, made so, largely because of the older or larger ones running over and tramping on the later hatched and weaker ones. Of course the fancier's cull and the farmer's cull are not alike. The fancier's cull is one off in color, size, shape, etc., while the farmer's cull is small, half-starved, deformed specimens, not in size or condition to put on the market at any time

feed and care to the remaining six. If we don't want culls to predominate in our flocks, we must not breed from birds that have cull blood in their veins, then when we secure good, bright, vigorous chicks how foolish we are sometimes to allow lice, poor housing and care to make culls of them. It is generally carelessness or thoughtlessness, for we all know better.

We think it safe to prophesy that the average farmer will have a much larger per cent of culls this year than usual. Owing largely to the protracted, hot, dry season, many flocks huddle under buildings and in other shady nooks with wings extended, panting and trying to get a breath of fresh air, which many of them haven't enjoyed since last Spring. Personally, we can have sympathy for the poor chickens, for the air we breathe today seems like the same dust-laden air we have breathed since last May, and over and over.

Too many chicks of various ages running together, and generally occupying too small a space near the house for convenience in feeding and care, is perhaps the most common cause of culls, especially in a hot, dry season. They run over the same ground day after day, looking for that morsel of a bug or worm, the natural chick food, only to have their all-day search for nothing. Now is the time we must balance their food by supplying in some form, the animal food found in the bugs and worms and picked up daily. When the state of the weather is normal, farmers would find it a great advantage to scatter



A Small Part of the Eighteen Acres of Lawns on the Poultry Plant of Wm. Cook & Sons, Originators of All the Orpingtons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

or place. Now, while the above cause is largely the trouble with the farmer's chicks, it may or may not be the cause of culls in the fancier's yards. The use of inferior, poorly-marked, immature male birds, lacking the necessary vim and vigor, has largely to do with the presence of culls in the fancier's yards. Hence the necessity of using well marked and shaped males in the breeding pen. No matter what variety we breed, we cannot afford to use poorly shaped, badly marked males, lacking in vigor; if we do, we are sure to bring into the world a lot of worthless chicks and a very few good ones. Neither should we mate four poor inferior hens and six good ones to a fine all-round male, and expect the male to correct all poor sections and throw no culls. No, it were better if we would make potpie of the four and give all

the brood coops away out in the fields and along the fences, locating them in shade whenever possible, and moving them occasionally. This would give them new ground to wander over, thereby giving them a greater chance to pick up an occasional morsel of food to help the variety of their daily rations. This scattering of their coops over a larger area, also prevents the tramping of the young by the older ones.

Culls are expensive, no matter how made, and if we would prevent them, we must plan ahead, and if we find in spite of all care, that we have a half-dozen or more culls so poor and weak that they are looking for a good time and place to die, better kill them and give the balance a better chance.

# Preparation of Birds For The Show Pen

[The following article from the London Daily Telegraph, telling how birds should be groomed for the show room over in England will be read, no doubt, with interest by many American poultrymen.—Editor.]



HOSE who last winter visited the great carnivals of feathered stock, penned in the acme of perfection at the Dairy, Palace, and Birmingham shows, or the many summer agricultural shows must have been filled with admiration for the wonderful condition of the birds penned. Cleanliness, brilliancy of color, lustrous plumage, and symmetry of form were all conspicuous, hardly a feather being seen out of place. Without fear of contradiction it may be said that most of the winners had never had a spot of rain upon them, been exposed to the sun's rays, or suffered even a day's neglect from the moment they escaped from the shell of the egg. It should, however, be stated that breeders with the widest experience, most elaborate houses and contrivances, and most expensive of stock find it necessary to hatch many dozen birds before they can select one good enough to win that coveted of all prizes, and the blue ribbon of the exhibition world—a challenge cup and gold medal.

Thus chance plays no part in winning prizes when honest exhibitors show birds under honest judges. The exhibition of pure-bred fancy poultry is almost an art in itself, for although, of course, the purity of the strain and breed has to be carefully considered, if the exhibit does not appear in the show pen at its very best and in the pink of condition, and conduct itself with proper decorum when the critical eye of the experienced judge is upon it, it will assuredly be passed or relegated to an inferior position in the class in which it is entered.

Numerous instances could be related where high prices have been paid for winning exhibition stock by inexperienced persons, which, although well worth the amount expended at the time, when exhibited a short time later by the new purchaser have not obtained even a "card," or been mentioned in the prize list, simply because in new hands the proper treatment and preparation had not been complied with. It is such cases as these that too often cause poultry exhibitors to express unfavorable opinions of judges and winning exhibits.

## WHEN TO BEGIN

Preparation for the show pen has to be made at an early stage of a fowl's existence, and commences with the separation of the sexes, generally taken in hand at the age of two or three months, for if left to a later period the best birds are often prevented from thriving as they should. In some breeds it is a difficult matter to divide the good from the bad at an early age, but even a beginner, by careful attention, can soon discover birds that are mismarked, wry-backed, crooked breasted, wry-tailed, or that have wrong colored legs, or even combs which are rose combed when they should be single. All these are consigned to the fattening pen, and eventually appear for exhibition on the dinner table. It is useless to expect good results from such stock. Birds, however, selected for the show pen must have the best of treatment henceforth, and until the day of exhibition arrives, and extra attention and proper diet to perfect them in frame, bone, plumage and general condition. With most exhibition poultry the chief object in feeding is frame—bone, not fat, and it should be added strengthening rather than stimulating food. Every vigilance is exercised to prevent pullets from laying early, and the young cockerels from attaining their maturity before they reach the required size.

Surprise is often expressed at the lovely gloss, or sheen displayed by exhibition stock. Much of this is due to the breed, but still more to the feeding, and to shelter from wind, rain, and sun. In all soft foods the poultry exhibitor gives a little linseed, boiled to a jelly, which imparts the lovely, glossy appearance so much admired. This treatment is commenced at a very early age, and especially when moulting is taking place. The brilliant colors seen in the show pen will fade very quickly if the bird, especially the barred or laced variety, is exposed

to the sun or rain. Sunburnt fowls stand a poor chance of success, and the lovely shades of color, especially the buff, demand shelter, which is easily secured by covering the runs with hay, straw, and even branches of trees, while affluent fanciers always keep their runs shaded with coarse canvas blinds for protection.

## LOBES AND COMBS

Not only the plumage but the lobes of fowls are sensitive to the sun's rays, and breeders of the large-lobed varieties, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, Andalusians, and Hamburgs, confine their birds intended for exhibition in specially dark houses, in order to make lobes as white as possible. Apropos of lobes of poultry, readers are reminded that the whiteness and smoothness of texture, although largely dependent upon the strain or breed, is considerably enhanced by the daily addition of a little cream; milk, or even oxide of zinc, is permissible, and may be used with every chance of success. The combs of fowls are greatly improved by being rubbed the day prior to the show with a legitimate preparation of vinegar and sweet oil. The wattles and lobes are generally rubbed in the same way. This preparation is also used to advantage on the legs after they have been nicely washed. In order that the intended exhibits shall be trained to show themselves to the best advantage in the show pen, it is necessary that confinement for several hours daily in a wire training pen shall be arranged.

## BUFF PLUMAGED FOWLS

During the past few years the energies of poultry fanciers and breeders have been directed to the creation of buff-colored poultry, and with admirable results, for it is a shade of color which has become immensely popular lately, and one that even the uninitiated cannot fail to appreciate. All buff fowls possess commendable qualities, and even the fancier whose affection extends only as far as the dinner table has much to be thankful for in respect to their laying and flesh producing properties. Half a century since Buff Cochins of immense size and moderate laying propensities were the only buff fowls to be seen, but now we can proudly boast of the deep bodied, shapely winter laying Buff Orpington; the hardy, attractive Buff Wyandotte; the stylish and wonderful egg producing Buff Plymouth Rock; the smart, stylish, and active little layer known as the Buff Leghorn, as well as the old fashioned Lincolnshire Buff, all of which claim descent from the handsome, rich colored Buff Cochin, whose hardiness they have inherited.

Novices are often confused by the various breeds, for, except for their type and color of legs, there is often little to distinguish them. For instance, a Single Combed Wyandotte might pass for an Orpington, but for the color of the leg, which, in the latter variety, should be fleshy white, while, if the bird were high on the leg and had yellow legs, it would be a near approach to the Plymouth Rock. The correct shade of color known as buff presents a little difficulty to beginners, but poultry keepers each year are improving, and now fully realize that birds displaying a chestnut hue are not buff according to the standards of excellence which guide the fancy. At present the color most preferred is either a rich, but pale, orange shade, or a beautiful golden lemon, while the nearest approach to buff is the latter. Evenness of color is what all breeders of typical poultry look for, any tendency to "mottle" or mealiness is deprecated, while the wing flights and tail feathers must be free from white or black feathers, which debar them from being exhibited with success. With proper care and discretion, these faults can generally be bred out by the careful selection of only pure buff plumaged birds.

## THE DUST BATH

It is surprising to find how few poultry keepers realize the importance of a dust bath for their birds, in order that

they may keep themselves free from insect pests. The provision of a well-filled dust bath is not an expensive matter, and it should be kept in a convenient spot in every poultry yard. Any good-sized grocer's box will do, while if raised about a foot from the ground, by nailing four legs on it, and placed in the sunniest spot of the poultry runs, it will be much appreciated by birds of all ages. Dust boxes should not be fixtures, but movable, with handles at side or at top. The best dust bath will be found in a dry mixture of road dust, 20 parts; sulphur, 2 parts; lime, 3 parts; pyrethrum powder, 1 part. This is usually effective enough for most purposes, but may be increased in strength if necessary.

A lady writes complaining of her poultry houses being infested with the red mite, and is advised that special steps must be taken without delay to cleanse the houses and disinfect the birds. It should first be stated that the red fowl mites are seldom seen in houses frequently cleaned out and well washed down with hot lime and soft soap. To every gallon of limewash one quart of soft soap, previously dissolved in boiling water, should be added. The wash should be sluiced well into all cracks and crev-

ices, especially at the joints of the perches. The latter should always be made movable and well scoured with boiling water and soft soap, also a little paraffin well rubbed in the wood. Cleanliness will save much discomfort to birds and owners, and with a little method the trouble of keeping the fowls' quarters sweet and clean is not great.

The red mite is nocturnal in its habits, breeds very rapidly, and infests the birds only at night, when it sucks the blood from fowls, soon causing them to become anaemic and emaciated. The nest boxes are often its breeding place, and should be limed out frequently, and sand, soaked in naphthaline placed at the bottom as a preventive. It is often necessary to fumigate the house—choosing the morning for the work—by sealing up every opening and sprinkling sulphur or bisulphide of carbon on a shovel containing hot ashes and closing the door for a few hours. Care should be taken not to allow the fowls to enter until after complete ventilation has been effected. White precipitate ointment is the best remedy for infestation of the birds, young or old. It should be gently rubbed under the vent, on the head, and under the wings.

## Partridge Rocks--That Ever Popular Variety

The Great Layers. and Why They are Attracting the Attention of All Fanciers  
By WALTER C. RENAKER, Fernbank, Cincinnati, Ohio, in Poultry Pointers



ANY may wonder why this comparatively new variety is one of the main attractions at nearly all poultry shows, and why in any gathering of poultry fanciers, either in the show room or elsewhere, whenever varieties in general are being discussed you will often hear a prominent fancier remark: "I am thinking seriously of taking up Partridge Rocks." The fanciers of today cannot help recognizing the remarkable progress that has been made by this new variety in so short a time and they realize that Partridge Rocks are today the coming variety of America. This new variety combines the parti-color with the true Rock type, and reproduces from single matings more true than many of the older varieties do from double matings.

When you find this variety gleaming with a rich mahogany color, hackle and saddle of males striped with a greenish sheen of black, and the females beautifully penciled throughout, you can safely say that you have the fanciers' ideal as well as the ideal fowl for the city and country alike. They need not be washed before being placed in the show room, as washing adds not to their beauty but detracts from their luster.

The popularity of Partridge Rocks may be surprising to many breeders of other varieties but not to those acquainted with their merits. That they are the best of layers goes without question, having won the Egg Laying contests both in 1910 and 1911. A little incident here may be worth mentioning. Last winter at one of the large shows, a fancier was dwelling at length on the egg laying abilities of his Black Langshans in one breath, while in the next he was telling us of a sure recipe he used for putting away summer and fall eggs for winter use. When the statement was made to him that Partridge Rocks were great winter layers when the price of eggs were highest, it seemed to him incredible to believe. The writer knows of an instance where 7 Partridge Rock hens laid 35 eggs in two weeks during the month of June while being segregated on account of chicken pox, sickness not being able to stop their laying.

Partridge Rocks are of such a quiet disposition, yet excellent foragers, being perfectly capable of taking care of themselves if given any range. As market fowls are unsurpassed by any other variety in existence, being noted for their quick and vigorous growth, large size, and plump, yellow carcasses. A young cockerel at six months of age will weigh 6 pounds and is much larger than young cockerels of some other breeds at maturity.

The hens make excellent mothers. They are quiet,

quick to see danger, and ready at all times to fight for their broods. During the past summer the writer had one hen that wandered all over the neighborhood with her brood, yet always brought them home safe each night, while several of his neighbors who had Rhode Island Reds and White Rocks had the unpleasant experience of seeing their flocks dwindle down each day on account of the little ones being caught by the neighborhood cats. The Partridge Rock variety, as originated by the gentleman from Indiana, contains Indian Game blood, which very readily asserts itself in the male birds. Turn one of these monarchs of the poultry yard in among other breeds and a very short time will soon crown him the true ruler of all he surveys.

Prior to the time of taking up Partridge Rocks, I had bred both Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds in a small way, and after making a careful investigation, I learned that Partridge Rocks equalled, if not excelled, all other breeds in utility as well as exhibition purposes, and I was more than pleased that they were the birds of my choice, for if your whole heart is not in the bird you are raising, your chances for success are limited.

I have been raising Partridge Rocks now for several years, and never before have I seen as many promising youngsters as I have in my yards at the present time. In running through one lot of youngsters hatched in May, I counted 27 out of 31 young cockerels that had five point combs and fine red eyes, all of these birds being out of my two best pens. No doubt many of these birds will be heard from in the show rooms this winter.

—o—  
"Assertion is no proof," it takes an egg in the nest to sustain the cackle.

—o—  
"The right man in the right place"—your show secretary—or if he isn't, ask for his resignation.

—o—  
"Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us still"—How silly, nothing still about it.

—o—  
"When I did well I heard it never; when I did ill I heard it ever"—the justification for many a boy who runs away from home.

—o—  
There is no possible way of determining sex of eggs. Mapes very truthfully says that the best way to tell whether an egg contains a rooster or a pullet, is to hatch the egg under a hen, and watch the chick for about a year—if it crows it is a rooster; if it lays eggs, it is a pullet.

# The Careful Selecting of Eggs for Hatching

By C. L. PreFontaine, in Rhode Island Red Journal



**C**AREFUL selection of eggs for hatching is as vital a point in the culture of "Better Poultry and more of it," as the purchase and use of same to secure desired results, that is, desired requirements of the breed, etc., or improvement of one's flock. Too much cannot be said about eggs sent out by unscrupulous dealers. We have seen eggs in shipments of five-dollar and better variety, that were totally unfit for setting, let alone hatching. But to satisfy the craving for the dollar, they were placed among the others, passing along with no comment from the purchaser. This, we believe, is a practice that ought to be condemned and done away with. We reflect and remark about the farmer's wife, regarding her ability as a poultry breeder, etc., but this point we overlook—she will select nothing but the very best, most uniform and near-alike-as-possible sort of eggs, believing in her heart that she will secure thereby the very best grade of fowls, not counting whether it is from a bird of desired qualities otherwise. She, in her own way, is trying to better conditions. We fanciers, in our wisdom, fail to regard the possibility of such a thing. Undoubtedly we can secure much better percentage of hatches and better grades of chicks, the kind that will hatch and live, not only for our own selves but for our purchasers. Not resting content with the fact of a big hatch, but one that will live. Not much credit is due the man who puts out a large number of eggs of high fertility, and high mortality afterward, due to debility; but to the man who can secure chicks of a character that will live and thrive is due credit he gets and ought to get.

First, we must look to condition of our breeding stock. They must be of proper sort to propagate their kind. Fowls under size, having had some ailment, too closely related, too old a male, in fact, birds that do not possess the aggressive spirit, as you might say, should be cast aside to make room for more desirable sort. Here is where many fall down. They do not have the nerve to put aside a bird lacking in these requirements, and persist in keeping them in the pens, thereby causing a high rate of undesirables. Better breed from a handful, ask a little more for eggs, and guarantee them, than to put out something at a cheaper rate, and know they will not produce best of fowls, that they will be weaklings from birth to a miserable end. Were more fanciers made of the kind that possess the required grade of honesty, and give only what we would like and desire ourselves, then we could make the claim of "Our Motto is Honesty."

Time and energy wasted is money lost. In valuing your time, look into the theory that in using in your shipments, or your own use, eggs that are thin or rough shelled, undersized, laid by immature pullets, misshaped, big at both ends, or extra large size, you are at a loss. In shipments where you guarantee fertility, you know well that these grades will not prove of desirable sort, therefore, your customer will request you to make good in amount of poor eggs. We would advise you to select nothing but "egg shape," strong, smooth shells of a healthy color.

Thin shelled eggs are not only too porous, allowing contents to evaporate, but are a risk, and will likely break, spill contents over entire sitting, crack very easily, air being admitted freely through same, will cause decomposition of contents and a dead chick. Therefore, supply your poultry with plenty of shell making elements. Oyster shells, lime, lime-stone are strongly recommended, also other ingredients that help form shell. Lacking these, you will surely secure eggs of above type. Another condition which tends to cause thin shelled eggs are the so-called poultry tonics, which they claim make hens lay. They do, but at the expense of fertility, and resulting in imperfect shells and many soft-shelled eggs, which are a total loss as far as hatching eggs are concerned. Also, over fat hens, those that do not have sufficient exercise

to give them a vigorous constitution, will offend in this respect. Therefore, see to it that your hens have proper room to secure enough exercise. Again, soft-shelled or misshaped eggs are an organic trouble, which should be looked into without delay. Remove the offending bird and use it as table poultry, for it's a continual loss, a creator of the egg-eating habit among your fowls.

In winter time, remove eggs from nests four or five times a day, or each time you enter pens clear nests of them. You will insure your eggs from freezing, prevent possible loss from breakage, and keep hens from consuming contents and acquiring habit of eating all eggs. As you go along with your basket or pail, which should be lined with soft material in bottom, mark pen number if you have trap nests, or number of band, and you will avoid the annoyance of several trips and the mixing of different pens, as is often done.

Some breeders use a revolving egg container, some place eggs in shallow trays or drawers with soft material in bottom, turning them by hand, others pack them in bran in boxes, nail a cover on, and then turn box daily, in order to keep germ from adhering to any side. But we have placed eggs in a basket, put same in proper temperature, then left alone, and used for hatching when ready; sometimes it has been for weeks, and we found that every fertile egg hatched. This theory might be all right, but, of course, we do not wish to be understood as advocating it, preferring to turn our eggs.

Surprising results are obtained in arid districts, where it is advisable to keep eggs near moisture before incubation. Many practice the method of putting eggs in a box of oats, thereby preserving all moisture, which, due to conditions, evaporates quickly, causing lots of dead chicks in the shell. Undoubtedly, if necessary moisture is removed, and sufficient is not retained within the shell, the embryo will not secure elements necessary to live and come forth a living individual. In climates possessing sufficient moisture, it is not such a task to keep eggs in an excellent hatching condition for any period. But climatic conditions should determine the method adopted.

We always place our eggs in fresh, pure air, free from rank, foul, or poisonous odors. Strong draughts and foul gases or odors will quickly penetrate the shell; drafts will help to evaporate contents.

Usually, if eggs are dirty, we wash them in tepid water, using care to have it not too hot or too cold. Then use a common tooth brush to take off matter clinging to shell, put to dry upon a rack made of common screen, and let dry thoroughly; then place in permanent containers.

Hang on to your poultry in spite of the high prices of feed. On account of the drought in the Western States a great number of the farmers in those States are sending all of their poultry to market. This will cause a scarcity, and eggs and fowls will be very high in price the coming winter. If we will have a good crop next year feed will get cheap, while eggs and poultry will remain high in price. That will cause many people to start to raise poultry. This will create a great demand, and the one who hung on to his birds in spite of the high feed prices will be the one to reap the harvest.—Ex.

Every breeder should make up his mind to show his stock to the public as soon as it is convenient. True, not every bird that is exhibited will win a place, but do not kick yourself, if this should be your first experience. Try again; make up your mind that you can raise just as good quality as the other fellow and when the season rolls around again bring out your best, having profited by experience, and the result should be more fruitful. Many times a small defect has put a bird out of the winnings, which in reality is so minute that unless the defect is pointed out it prevents the birds from winning, when just a word from the judge and your action before the next exhibit will produce a winner.—Ex.

# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c, THREE YEARS \$1.00

Devoted to the Interests of Commercial and Fancy Poultrymen  
Entered at Knoxville, Tenn., Postoffice as second-class matter

S. B. NEWMAN & COMPANY.....Publishers

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## Hearty Co-operation Necessary

The management of a certain Southern poultry show recently informed us that they would permit representatives of the poultry press to solicit subscriptions for their respective journals if each one would pay them \$50.00 for the privilege. Such a liberal concession! We shouldn't wonder if the officials of this particular show charged even the exhibitors for the air they breathed. As long as the show association in question is controlled by men of such narrow ideas and selfish principles, it cannot be expected that much interest will be stimulated in the poultry industry at their exhibition. Such methods hinder the progress of poultry culture in the South, because those who are interested in poultry will fail in many instances to subscribe for one or more reliable poultry journals, which contain from month to month valuable information on the selection, breeding, housing, feeding and care of poultry, besides in these journals will be found many ads. of those who can supply foundation stock or eggs to the breeder who desires to purchase. Last, but not least, the poultry journal is the best friend of the shows and to poultry culture. The fullest co-operation should exist between the poultry journal and poultry show, because neither one can successfully exist without the friendly help of the other.

We are glad to say that the show management referred to above is the only one that has made a prohibitive price to The Hen, and if they will repent, we shall be glad to forgive them, and to say to them, "Go and sin no more."

If progress is made in poultry culture in the South, we all must work together to attain this end, and it is time that we adopt co-operative methods, "And as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise."

Judging from the appearance of the South African Poultry Magazine, published at Johannesburg, South Africa, the poultry industry there is in a very prosperous condition. We are glad to welcome this journal to our exchange table.

C. A. Webster, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, has been appointed as assistant in Poultry at the University of Missouri. Mr. Webster's work will be quite largely along experimental lines and his addition to the department will result in much more efficient work.

We are pleased to announce to the poultry fraternity that Mr. D. E. Hale has accepted the position of editor of the Successful Poultry Journal, of Chicago. Mr. Hale is an experienced poultry writer and has the ability to make good anywhere. Mr. Hale was associate editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal for some time and as the Western field representative of that journal became popular with a large number of poultrymen, who congratulate Mr. Hale on his promotion to the editorial chair of one of America's leading poultry journals.

## The Use of the Trap Nest

November is the month to begin to trap nest your layers. This is the way to "nail the loafer." It is a question whether from a purely dollar and cent point of view, it will pay for the average poultryman to trap nest every layer in his flock the entire year through. There, however, is no question but what every poultryman will find it to his advantage to use trap nests for his flock from the time the birds begin to lay in the fall, until the breeding season arrives. The trap nest on a large flock used just this short time will unerringly tell the poultryman which individuals are the ones to go into the breeding pens. There is no other way to build up a laying strain but by breeding each season from birds of known production. The trap nest for a few months in the fall and winter, while not showing what the individual bird is capable of doing for twelve months, will, at least "nail the loafers" in the flock.—Poultry Husbandry.

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"In my own house I am king," but don't overlook the fact, in that case, your wife is a queen and entitled to the honors of her station.

# SOME "BLUE-BAR" FACTS

Wouldn't you like to own some really good Barred Rocks? A good male will do wonders towards breeding up a flock of ordinary birds, but better yet, buy a good trio or pen, properly mated to reproduce their kind, and if they fail to do it you can put the blame where it belongs—on the breeder who sold them to you. The breeder should know better than anyone else how to mate his own birds so as to produce results.

Good exhibition birds are the result of infinite time and expense on the part of the breeder and he is entitled to a fair price for good stock. When you pay a good price and get what you pay for you are always pleased. It is the man who tries to get something for nothing that is dissatisfied even when he gets more than his money's worth.

You know about my "BLUE-BARS." You know that they have won 181 ribbons and specials in the last two years in the South's largest shows. Ask the Editor of the "Hen" if he ever had a complaint from a dissatisfied customer of mine. Let me send you the names of people who live near you, who will tell you whether I will give you a "square deal." Then, if you are satisfied, tell me what you want, make up your mind to pay enough to get it, and I will quote you prices on stock that will breed you good birds, no matter where you live. See page 204 of this issue of The Hen for some of my recent winnings. Write for my catalogue, it's free.

## L. H. READE (HIGHLAND PARK) RICHMOND, VA.

Originator of the "BLUE-BAR" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

### A Question

I see many ads. in other poultry journals pricing White Leghorn stock at \$1.00 a head. These same ads. appear from time to time, and this makes me believe they are not selling even at this very low price. I have been an advertiser in The Hen ever since she was a chick at Madisonville, Tenn., and our prices when quoted in our ad. are from \$2.50 to \$50.00 per head, and The Hen brings us the cash. The reason we cut down our space this issue from six inches to two inches is because we have not the heart to send the customer's money back, and we wanted 2,000 breeders this season to help supply the unlimited demand for eggs for hatching, and here is my question: Is The Industrious Hen a better journal to advertise in than so many of the other journals, or is Lawson's blue ribbon strain S. C. White Leghorns proving to be better than the other fellow's strain? My answer is this: One thing I know, and one thing I believe. I know Lawson's Leghorns please every customer, for every shipment is made on approval, and not one has been returned, and I believe The Hen reaches the class of people who have the money, and are willing to pay it out for the right kind of goods.

Just one word to those \$1.00 per head advertisers. When I see that kind of an ad. I want to write to the breeder and say, "Sell your hens to the butcher and what they lack bringing you \$1.00 per head, send the bill to me, and I will pay it and stop paying advertising bills on \$1.00 per head stock." But here is what I started to say to the \$1.00 breeder: Take a display ad. in The Hen, put the price up to \$2.50 to \$10.00 per head, if your stock is any good (but if your strain of birds is no good, please keep out of the poultry journals). Let the old Hen cluck a few times for you and the inquiries will come, and in a little while you will say, like Lawson & Betcher, "Stop, before you sell all of our breeders."

One more word and I will ring off. The \$1.00 per head breeder reminds me of the Irishman who purchased a large stock of goods; he had inherited a fortune and began selling goods at 5 per cent less than they cost him. In a little while, his business was put into the hands of a receiver, who said to him, "Friend, didn't you know that you were selling at less than cost?" "Yes, sir; but I was selling so fast I thought it would be vell mit me in the end." The \$1.00 breeder is selling for 5 per cent less than cost.—A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn.

### Buy Your Show Birds Early

There are a few important things connected with the buying of show birds that are very often overlooked by the average buyer. One of these things is the big advantage gained in making early purchases. The fact that a large majority of buyers do put the matter off till the last moment is just what makes things easy for those who are shrewd enough to secure what they want before the season is too far advanced. It will be noted that at this time of the year many advertisers are offering birds at unusually low prices and giving as an excuse that they are crowded with the season's production of young stock. Oftentimes a prospective buyer looks upon this as merely

an advertising dodge to induce early trades. In some instances this may be true, but we do not believe it holds good in a majority of cases.

Very little housing is needed for young stock prior to the first of October, because the weather is not unfavorable and the chicks will do better outdoors than they will confined in houses and because they are not so large as to require the amount of house room necessary for matured or older birds. When fall comes and the problem of housing the young stock is presented, it is then that the breeder sizes up his flock and realizes that he must either reduce them in number or provide greater facilities for housing them. He has raised the stock to sell and does not wish to build additional houses for two or three months' service and is, therefore, willing to sacrifice a portion of the flock. If he is compelled to hold it till midwinter he must necessarily receive a larger price for the birds he sells, because he has incurred an increased expense in the matter of feed, housing, etc., besides having devoted the time and extra care required to keep them in health and generally good condition. Thus the buyers who wait till early winter to secure what they want are compelled to pay greatly increased prices, which in many instances are double the price asked now.

Another advantage in buying now is that the buyer has practically the entire flock of the breeder to select from. He gets first choice of the young stock before the flock has been picked over and he gets the best of the old birds which the breeder does not intend to carry over till the next breeding season. He also gets the stock in time to get it in proper show condition, and if for any reason the birds are not just what he wants, he has time to correspond with other breeders and buy elsewhere.

There is every advantage in not putting the matter off till the last moment and unless one is wholly unprepared to buy at this time it is the wisest plan to make arrangements this month to secure the show birds that will probably be needed later on in the season.—F. H., in Successful Poultry Journal.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Editor:

I write a word of appreciation. You are at liberty to publish any part of it. Judge Dinwiddie recently visited my home, and while here I showed him a great string of ribbons and a long list of names of patrons. He asked: "How do you sell your Black Langshans over such a wide territory? Where do you advertise?"

I replied: Judge, I have sold in 12 States this season. Sales traced directly to my Industrious Hen ad. I have sold in Illinois and Pennsylvania. These customers say: "I saw your ad in The Hen."

Well, Mr. Dinwiddie is a fine fellow, a Christian gentleman. He judged our poultry show here in Sweetwater, and gave great satisfaction.

Your journal improves continually.

Yours sincerely, JAMES R. BROWN.  
Sweetwater, Tenn.

# WHITE Plymouth ROCKS

Winners for years at the best shows. Are offering special mated pens and trios at very reasonable prices. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets at prices to suit all. Write us. We have the birds and guarantee satisfaction.

**PATTERSON FARM -:- FITZGERALD, GEORGIA**

## Buckeyes and Buff Cochin Bantams

Stock and eggs for sale. From the very best exhibition matings. Pedigreed collie dogs. Everything guaranteed as represented.

**MRS. H. P. HINTON -:- IRVING, TEXAS**

**1913 QUALITY SHOW at 1913**  
**New Haven, Connecticut**  
**4000 BRED TO STANDARD BIRDS 4000**  
**\$2,500 Prizes: Cash, Cups and Medals \$2,500**

**Date, December 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1913**

Write for Premium List

**The WEST HAVEN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

**C. S. SCOVILLE, Secretary, EDW. A. TODD, President**  
**155 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut**

## Poultry Shows and Associations

By **EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee**

### WE WANT AGENTS

The Industrious Hen wants a good reliable agent at all poultry shows where our traveling representatives cannot attend, to write subscriptions. We have an interesting proposition. Write now, giving reference, to

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,**  
**Knoxville, Tenn.**

The Madison County Poultry Association will hold their annual show December 10-13, 1913. Entries close December 6, 6 p. m. Special efforts are being put forth to make this exhibition the best in that part of Kentucky. Catalogue will be ready for distribution November 10. Write Wal-

ter Q. Park, Secretary, Richmond, Ky., for entry blanks and full information.

The ninth annual show of the Oconomowoc Poultry and Pet Stock Association, will be held at Oconomowoc, Wis., Dec. 10-14, 1913. Judge J. A. Tucker, Concord, Mich., will place the awards. Write R. M. Hadley, Secretary, for full information.

The forthcoming exhibition of the Madison Square Garden show will be its twenty-fifth anniversary, and no pains will be spared to make that a great event. Premium list and full particulars can be obtained by addressing Charles D. Cleveland, Secretary, Eatontown, N. J.

The Ohio Valley Fanciers' Association will hold the annual show January 12-17, 1914, at Evansville, Ind. The awards will be placed by Judges Zike and Mullinix. A large number of silver cups, cash prizes, and merchandise will be offered. Write E. L. Fenton, Secretary, Evansville, Ind.

Iredell County Poultry Association will hold its third annual show at

### SHOW DATES

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7-14, 1913.  
 Monroe, La., Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1913.  
 Cookeville, Tenn., November 4-6, 1913.  
 Troy, Ala., Nov. 3-8, 1913.  
 Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 4-7, 1913.  
 Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Nov. 5, seven days.  
 Shreveport, La., Nov. 5-12, 1913.  
 Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17-22, 1913.  
 Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17-22, 1913.  
 St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1913.  
 Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913.  
 Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1-7, 1913.  
 Hammon, N. J., Dec. 2-4, 1913.  
 Dyersville, Iowa, Dec. 2-6, 1913.  
 Washington, D. C., Dec. 2-6, 1913.  
 Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 2-7, 1913.  
 Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.  
 Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8-13, 1913.  
 Goshen, Ind., Dec. 8-13, 1913.  
 Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8-13, 1913.  
 Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 9-14, 1913.  
 Statesville, N. C., Dec. 10-13, 1913.  
 New Haven, Conn., Dec. 10-13, 1913.  
 Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11-16, 1913.  
 Richmond, Ky., Dec. 10-13, 1913.  
 Rochester, N. Y., "Flower City show," December 15-20, 1913.  
 Marion, Ind., December 10-13, 1913.  
 Philadelphia, Pa., December 16-20, 1913.  
 Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 22-27, 1913.  
 Washington, D. C., Dec. 23-27, 1913.  
 Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 26-31, 1913.  
 Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.  
 Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 31, 1913-Jan. 6, 1914.  
 Chester, S. C., Dec. 30-31, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1914.  
 Norwalk, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.  
 Elgin, Ill., Jan. 5-10, 1914.  
 Charleston, W. Va., January 8-14, 1914.  
 Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10-16, 1914.  
 Evansville, Ind., Jan. 12-17, 1914.  
 Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914.  
 Madison, Wis., Jan. 5-9, 1914.  
 Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 5-10, 1914.  
 Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 6-11, 1914.  
 Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 21-25, 1914.  
 Enid, Okla., Jan. 26-31, 1914.

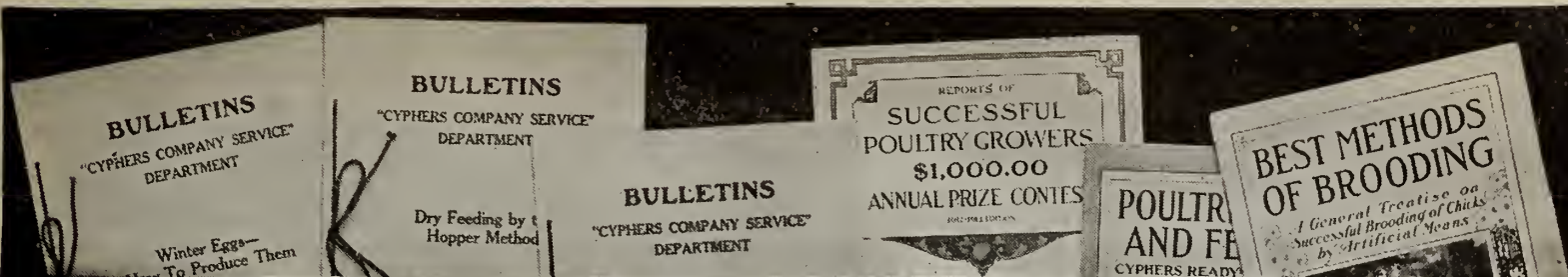
Statesville, N. C., December 10-13, Judges J. P. Kerr and Alf Berthing will judge the show. The State Branch meeting of the A. P. A. will be held in connection with this show. Write B. L. Sronce, Secretary, for entry blanks, etc.

The Cleveland Fanciers' Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, will hold an annual show, December 2-7, 1913. Entries close November 18th. The show will be judged by Judges Braum, McClave, Minnich, Simmons, Rose, and Burgott. Write the Secretary, J. T. Conkey, 460 Lennox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, for full particulars.

The fourth annual show of the Poultry Raisers' Association, Hammon, N. J., will be held December 2-4, 1913. Geo. O. Brown will judge the birds. It is expected that this show will be larger and better in every way than their former exhibitions. Full information can be had by writing Michael K. Boyer, Superintendent, Box 653, Hammon, N. J.

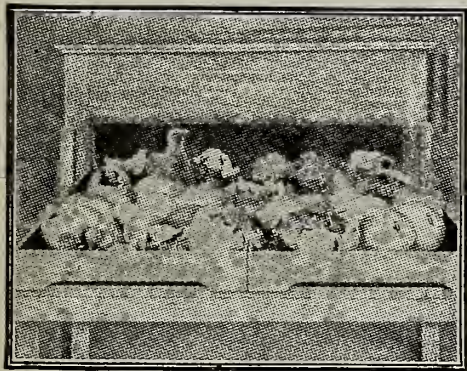
In this department you will see the ad. of the West Haven Poultry Association, advertising their coming poultry show, December 10-13, 1913. At least 4,000 birds are expected to be on exhibition, and the prizes will aggregate about \$2,500.00. Write C. S. Scoville, Secretary, 155 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., for premium list, entry blank and further information.

The Greater Washington Poultry and Pigeon Club will hold an exhibition of poultry and pigeons in Wash-



# Cyphers Co's

## Free Service



### Cyphers Incubator

#### 100 Per Cent Hatches—Ostrich Eggs— On the Other Side of the World

The following report, published in the "Agricultural Journal of the Cape of Good Hope," issued under the direction of the British Government, shows remarkable results of Standard Cyphers Incubators in hatching ostrich eggs in South Africa:

"\*\*\* All of our chicks are incubated in Cyphers Incubators and most of the parent birds were also incubated. You will see by our egg record that we have sixteen camps of breeding birds, one cock and two hens to a camp. Of these only fourteen laid; the other two were only mated this year.

"For reasons of our own we separated our birds at the end of September, although you will notice they were mostly all laying well at the time, but of the 603 eggs we hatched 410 chicks, nearly 400 of which are alive and doing splendidly.

"This, in a year when so many are complaining of having few or no chicks, you will admit speaks well for the incubator.

#### Bowden Hall Egg Record, 1910

Total, July .....	110
Total, August .....	238
Total, September .....	255
Grand Total, 603	

#### Some of Our Best Hatches

40 Fertile eggs .....	40 chicks
38 Fertile eggs .....	35 chicks
38 Fertile eggs .....	36 chicks
37 Fertile eggs .....	37 chicks
39 Fertile eggs .....	33 chicks
41 Fertile eggs .....	40 chicks

"Altogether, out of 603 eggs laid, 480 were fertile, from which we got 410 chicks. Yours truly,  
ROELOF B. KOTZE"

tion reliable. Most valuable free book on this vital subject ever issued.

### "Best Methods of Brooding"

It is the Cyphers Company life-preserver book. Tells how to successfully brood and rear chicks—how to insure the highest percentage of life and vitality. Every poultryman and woman should possess a copy of this valuable book.

It is crowded with the sort of down-to-date information needed by everyone in the chicken business on a large or small scale. Write today. Book mailed free of all charges.

### Get the Cyphers Company Complete 244-Page Catalog

describing Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and more than 100 high-grade Poultry Specialties. Fully illustrated. Replete with valuable information. Eight helpful chapters on vitally important poultry subjects. Write for your copy today. Address—

### Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 13, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York, N. Y., 41 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 Southwest Blvd.; Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway; London, Eng., 121-123 Finsbury P'tm't.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, *you are* entitled to the knowledge and experience developed by the Cyphers Company for the benefit of all poultry raisers.

The books displayed above give some idea of the *thoroughness*—the far-reaching care with which this Company has solved and demonstrated chicken raising problems. And all the information, all the help and advice you may desire on poultry problems, is yours for the simple request.

We look at the matter *broadly*. We know that the more we help chicken raisers, the more people come to know that the Cyphers Company is headquarters for sound, practical, *money-making* information, the greater our business will be. So we offer this valuable free service without regard to what incubator you own or what methods you follow. Please don't hesitate to ask us

for information. Our large department for handling this correspondence consists of poultrymen of long experience. It is headed by Grant M. Curtis, president of the Cyphers Incubator Co., famous as a writer and authority on advanced poultry topics. Every inquiry receives careful attention and correct and helpful reply, based not only on thorough poultry knowledge but on *every-day experience* and *proof* at the Cyphers Company \$75,000.00 Experiment and Demonstration Farm, the largest and best equipped all-purpose poultry plant in existence, public or private.

Write today and get on the Cyphers Company mailing list.

## Cyphers Company Free Bulletin Service

conducted for the benefit of Cyphers Company customers. Any reader of this paper is entitled to a choice of any three of the bulletins listed below. Simply write to our home office, Buffalo, N. Y., for the ones you want. Complete set free to Cyphers Company customers.

- No. 1—Winter Eggs and How to Get Them.
- No. 2—Dry Feeding by the Hopper Method.
- No. 3—Sanitary Conditions for Poultry.
- No. 4—Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.
- No. 5—Green Food for Poultry.
- No. 6—Dryness Essential for Poultry Houses.
- No. 7—Common-Sense Feeding of Fowls.
- No. 8—Important Don'ts for Beginners to Memorize.
- No. 9—Proper Brooding of Chicks.
- No. 10—Proper Feeding of Chicks.
- No. 11—Handling of Incubator to Get Best Results.
- No. 12—Marketing Eggs at a Profit.

- No. 13—White Diarrhoea of Chicks.
- No. 14—Poultry Raising for Profit on the Farm.
- No. 15—Poultry Houses, Their Proper Construction.
- No. 16—Special Fattening of Fowls.
- No. 17—Selection and Care of Breeding Stock.
- No. 18—Line Breeding and Trap Nesting.
- No. 19—Best Markets for Table Poultry.
- No. 20—Where to Start in Poultry Business.
- No. 21—Common Diseases of Fowls and Chicks.
- No. 22—Common Mistakes in Poultry Keeping.
- No. 23—Combining Poultry and Fruit Growing.
- No. 24—Common Poultry Pests.

## \$1,000.00 Prize Contest Book

No greater contribution was ever made to poultry literature. This book is the result of our last annual Prize Contest and is simply crowded with the actual fact reports of men and women who have gone into poultry raising as a *business* and have succeeded under every kind of condition. No one can read this wonderful compilation of other people's experiences without learning facts of great *money-making* value. Not a line of theory in the book. Just the plain, every-day doings and successes of poultry raisers from coast to coast.

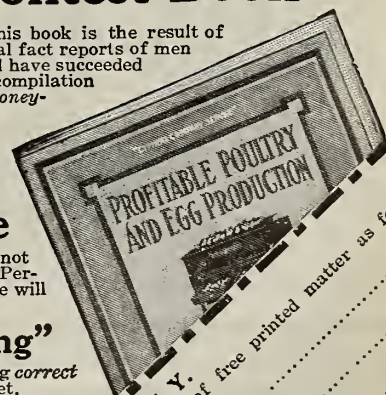
A free copy of this book will be sent to any address, domestic or foreign, on receipt of 10c in U. S. stamps to cover cost of mailing.

## Free Personal-Letter Service

Please do not forget that we *want you*—no matter whether or not you are a Cyphers Company customer—to avail yourself of our Free Personal-Letter Service. Ask whatever questions you may desire. We will guide you *right*.

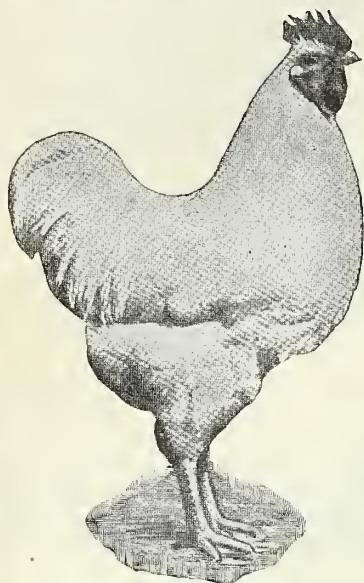
## Free To You—"Foods and Feeding"

Cyphers Company's valuable and complete suggestion book, giving *correct* methods of feeding from first day till fowls are prepared for market. Every phase of the subject covered in careful detail. Every suggestion every-day doings and successes of poultry raisers from coast to coast.



Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 13, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Gentlemen—Please mail to address below copies of free printed matter as follows:  
Also send me 18 pages, one thousand dollar Prize Contest Book for which find enclosed 10c in stamps.  
Name.....  
Address.....

## CHAMPION White Plymouth Rocks



### 1st Prize Cockerel—3rd Prize Cock

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13

This winning stamps our flock as one of the best in the world, and the undisputed Champions of 1912-1913.

At Chattanooga, one of the South's greatest shows held Dec. 16-21, 1912 we won every ribbon offered, all specials, and the following sweepstakes prizes, \$35 cup for largest number of prize winning birds, and the special for the best display in the whole show. Our S. C. White Leghorns are

#### BRED-TO-LAY

and they do lay. They are famous the country over for their great laying qualities. There are one thousand acres of land in the Shepherd Poultry Farm and the two breeds are kept strictly separated. Write for mating list. Correspondence solicited. Address

### Shepherd Poultry Farm

Quintus Shepherd, Prop.

SHEPHERD, TENN.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST POULTRY FARM

ington, D. C., December 23-27, 1913. The judges will be: C. T. Cornman, Henry P. Schwab, Geo. O. Brown. Write the Secretary, P. Francis Sutor, 716 21st St., N. W., or E. B. McKinley, Assistant Secretary, 1351 Howard St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for full information.

We are in receipt of a copy of the premium list for Columbus Poultry Association, Columbus, Ga. The dates are November 17-22, 1913, and entries close November 10th, 12 o'clock noon. This association offers many handsome prizes, including sixty cups, many gold specials and regulars. Full particulars, entry blanks, etc., may be had by writing John S. Jenkins, Secretary, Columbus, Ga.

#### GOSHEN POULTRY SHOW

Don't fail to make arrangements to exhibit your birds at the Goshen Poultry Show, which takes place December 8-13, 1913, H. A. Pickett, Judge.

An exceptionally large list of specials will be offered, and they will be divided on all varieties, giving every exhibitor a chance to win them. In addition, liberal cash prizes will be awarded, also twenty-five large, handsome silver cups. By all means send for premium list, which is now ready for mailing. Address Dart Emerick, Secretary, Goshen, Ind.

#### NATIONAL FANCIERS' CLUB SHOW, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Encouraged by past successes and spurred on by the good will and support of its many satisfied exhibitors, the management of the National Fanciers' Club Show has determined to stage the "greatest chicken event" ever held in the country, at Indianapolis, January 10-16, 1914. It will be

a show for the breeders and by the breeders, a show where the best bird will win, and in the "hot bed" of the poultry section of the country where people are interested in poultry breeding and have the money to buy stock. Many new, attractive and educational features will be added this year, and it is proposed to have at Indianapolis January 10-16, the greatest gathering of poultrymen ever held in this country. Address Henry C. Dippel, Secretary, 114 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind., for premium list and entry blanks.

#### CINCINNATI SHOW

The premium list of the Great Music Hall Show, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1st to 7th, is out, and you should send for one. This is one of the most important poultry events of the season, and you should make arrangements to show at this great show. This exhibition is conducted by the American Fanciers' Association, which is made up of many of the foremost poultry breeders in America.

This show was complimented by our exhibitors last year as being a show that was run upon the best business principles of any show ever attended by them. They are offering over 100 beautiful silver cups and regular cash prizes. Exhibitors make many fine sales, and this should be remembered in selecting a place to show this season.

They have the best of cooping, and America's foremost judges. Send for our list. Address W. C. Pierce, Secretary, 825 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

#### THE QUALITY SHOW OF INDIANA

The fifth annual show of the Terre Haute Poultry Association will be held December 31, 1913, to January 6, 1914. The show this year will be bigger and better than ever. Over fifty silver cups are offered as premiums besides over four hundred dollars in cash prizes. Breeders should not overlook the opportunity they have at this show for selling stock and eggs and securing a good advertising winning. The classes in the different breeds are strong and a winning here at "The Quality Show of Indiana," is a winning that brings results. Theo. Hewes, of Indianapolis, will judge the show by the comparison system. The show will be held under the A. P. A. rules and a square deal is assured to all.

Premium lists will be ready November 1st, and every applicant will receive one by return mail. Write or drop a card at once to M. Austin Potter, and see for yourself the opportunity that is offered.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., A. P. A. SHOW

The Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association of the District of Columbia, announces that it will hold its show in the spacious National Rifles Armory, December 2-6, 1913, and it is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in Washington. Both

# Dixie Poultry Yards

S. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Winners at Tennessee State Fair, Nashville. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1st cock. S. C. White Leghorns, 1st cockerel and 1st hen, 2d pen and grand silver medal offered by the American Poultry Association for the best cockerel in the Mediterranean classes. Eggs from our exhibition pens, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting. Free range, utility stock, \$1.00 per sitting, or \$5.00 per hundred eggs. Write us for prices on stock.

DIXIE POULTRY YARDS :- STEVENSON, ALA.

## WHITE ORPINGTONS

Another sweep for McKee's Mammoth Snow White Orpingtons! At the great National Conservation Exposition Show at Knoxville, Tenn., September, 1913, we won 1st 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th cockerel; 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th pullet; 1st, 4th and 5th pen; 1st cock; 1st pen; a purse of gold and a diploma. Would you ask more proof of quality? If so, read this testimonial: "Geneva, Nebr., Feb. 24, 1913. Garvey McKee, Esq.—From the White Orpington eggs received from you I wish to say I have two pullets that I think cannot be beat. \$50.00 each would be a low price. Signed, D. B. F." BLUE ORPINGTONS AND MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Write your wants.

McKEE'S ORPINGTON YARDS GARVEY McKEE, WATERTOWN, TENN.  
Prop. Box 1. H.

<b>Smith Sealed.</b> Prices postpaid: 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 60, \$1.00, 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.50; 1000, \$12.50.	<b>LEG BANDS</b> <b>FREE</b> Write postal or order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Inc., Dept. 520 Battle Creek, Michigan	<b>Leader Adjust- able.</b> Prices postpaid: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 65c; 250, \$1.50; 500, \$2.75; 1000, \$5.25.
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floors will be filled with poultry and pigeons, while the local cat club will exhibit their specimens, together with a large exhibit of pet stock, covies rabbits, etc., in the annex.

A profit sharing plan is being worked out for exhibitors, i. e., 15 per cent of entry fees exceeding eight in a class will be paid to first prize winners in addition to the regular cash prize, and 10 per cent for second in addition to the regular cash prize. About 200 special prizes have been donated by the business men of Washington, comprising everything from a \$5.00 bill to a valuable building lot. A special feature will be about 60 handsome silver cups and trophies.

There will be eight judges in whom the exhibitors may have every confidence.

Send for attractive premium list to the Secretary, W. A. Kiefer, 710 Taylor St., Washington, D. C.

#### COLISEUM SHOW, ST. LOUIS

Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1913.

\*The premium list of the Coliseum Show, St. Louis, is out, and it is so different from any poultry premium list ever issued, that it is worth sending for. The list is extremely liberal, and all cash except 20 solid silver cups, and several other cups by specialty clubs. The Coliseum is one of the finest halls in the country for a poultry show. The judges, 9 in number, are all good ones; the premium list says who they are, and what they will handle. The Coliseum Show will be penned, and the feeding of the exhibits entrusted to Spratt's Patent. Catalogue of the show, giving names, address of every exhibitor at the opening, and a marked catalogue showing all the winners out soon.

Another feature at this show will be an exhibit and demonstration work, including moving pictures of the Missouri State Poultry Board, with T. E. Quissenberry and Ralph Searle in charge. Lectures by Prof. Rice, of Cornell University, and other prominent institute workers.

For further particulars, address Henry Steinmesch, Secretary and Treasurer, 220 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

#### THE GREAT NEW HAVEN SHOW

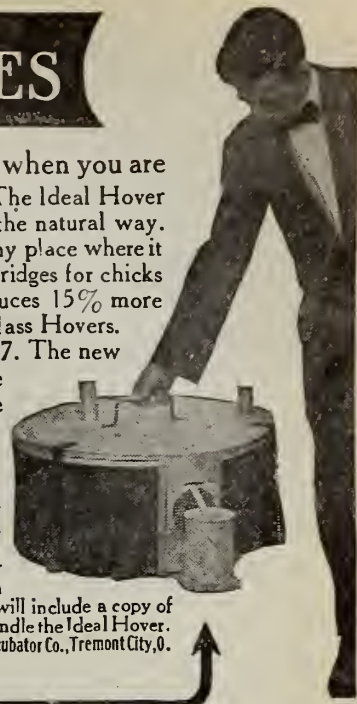
From December 10 to 13, inclusive, the West Haven Poultry Association, incorporated, of New Haven, Conn., will give its annual exhibit of quality poultry, pigeons and waterfowl in the largest and most commodious hall available in the city of New Haven.

The management has not the slight-

## 10 IMPORTANT FEATURES

These 10 Important Features should be considered when you are at a loss to know just which Hover to select. 1. The Ideal Hover may be carried with lamp burning. 2. It broods the chicks the natural way. 3. Can be used in a Brooder, Colony House, Henhouse, or any place where it is suitable to brood chicks. 4. It sets on level floor with no bridges for chicks to climb. 5. Has a Hot Air Double Drum Heater that produces 15% more heat than the Single Drum Heater used in most of the better class Hovers. 6. It is the best Hover made for winter and early spring use. 7. The new Automatic Lamp is perfection in itself, oil fount is outside of the lamp box feeding cool oil to the wick and will never cause trouble by smoking. 8. Lamp flame is always in plain view. 9. It is 24 inches in diameter and will brood 100 chicks. 10. While the quality ranks with the best it sells at a lower price.

Before selecting your Hover for 1914 we want you to write us for Circular showing how the Ideal Hover is constructed, also showing it in actual use on the State Farm at Dayton, Ohio, where seventeen were used last June with excellent results. We will also send you Circular of the Queen Incubator which we sell. It tells all about our Special Combination Offer of the Queen and the Ideal Hover, and if you will mention this paper when you write us we will include a copy of "How to Raise 90% of Your Chicks." Write us today. Dealers wanted to handle the Ideal Hover. NEW CARLISLE MFG. CO., New Carlisle, O., Successors The Duplex Incubator Co., Tremont City, O.



est doubt but what they will be able to put on between four and five thousand of the best quality birds in the country. Almost every State in the Union will be represented. Canada will be represented by over one hundred birds, and they have strong assurances of entries from England, making this not alone a local or State show, but a national and international show. They will employ twenty judges, among whom are some of the most eminent poultry judges in the world.

The State Branch of the American Poultry Association will hold its annual meet at this show, and the A. P. A. gold and silver medals will be competed for and the championship of the State decided.

A further special feature, and one that will appeal to every exhibitor, is the payment of all cash prizes right in the show room on the first day of the show.

All inquiries will receive prompt attention from the Secretary of this Association if addressed to C. S. Scoville, 155 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

#### ST. LOUIS SHOW

The St. Louis, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association announces that two thousand premium lists were mailed October 6th. Anyone not receiving one may obtain one by sending name and address.

Remember, our entry closes on November 12th.

There seems to be some misunderstanding as regards the poultry situation in St. Louis, and some explanation is due the public in reference to same. Our organization, which is composed of over eighty members, and which is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, a member of the American Poultry Association since December 20, 1907, which is giving its sixth annual show, having met all our obligations and given the exhibitor and the public a square deal, will hold its

## A NATURAL POULTRY LAND

**P**OUTRY do best in an open winter country. It is artificial to house birds 4 to 5 months in the year. In the open air, with ample green feeds the year round, they lay better, grow faster and are more vigorous.

The Southeast is a natural poultry region. A growing season of 200 to 300 days annually (varying with locality) allows for a wide range of green foods the year round and reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum.

If you intend starting in the poultry business and have but limited means, no section can offer you more certain success than the Southeast.

#### LAND AT \$15 AN ACRE, UP

prices varying with improvements and location, can be purchased in many sections near to good local markets. A Northern Florida poultryman sells his eggs the year round to a local hotel for 40 cents per dozen. Thus profitable home markets are assured. Small fruit growing in connection with the poultry business makes a profitable combination.

Send at once for the "Southern Field" Magazine, lists of farms for sale and other information you may desire.

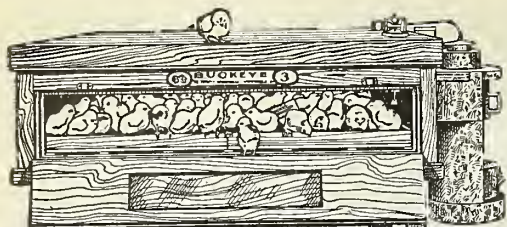
M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agt.

#### Southern Railway

Room 51, Washington, D. C.

show November 24th to 29th, inclusive, at 1015-19 Washington Ave., the finest location in St. Louis, from an attendance and exhibition standpoint.

We have arranged with the State Poultry Board, through Mr. Quissenberry, to make one of the finest exhibits ever given in the country; also,



## THE BEST JUDGE OF Incubators IS THE MAN WHO SELLS THEM

He must know—because his reputation is at stake in every sale. He cannot afford to risk losing your trade by selling you a machine which will not do what the manufacturer claims for it. On the other hand, you take absolutely no chance when you buy an incubator which is backed both by the manufacturer and dealer with such a broad, sweeping guarantee as we offer with the

### "BUCKEYE"

It is  
**GUARANTEED**

to hatch every hatchable egg. There are no exceptions and no strings to this statement. Anybody can hatch chickens with a "BUCKEYE." Sold and guaranteed by over a thousand dealers. Over 325,000 in successful operation.

#### OUR FREE CATALOG

tells why the best dealers prefer to sell the "BUCKEYE." Let us give you the name of the "BUCKEYE" dealer in your town who will be glad to show you the machine in operation and prove to you that it will hatch more and better chicks than any old hen or incubator you ever owned. Write us today.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO  
525 Euclid Ave., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Made in 5 sizes and Sold  
As Low As \$10.00

Try a Classified Ad. in The Hen

## POTTER'S White WYANDOTTES

How are you fixed for the show and breeding season? We can enable you to win this winter or to breed winners. Our great winners at St. Louis, Indianapolis and Terre Haute have produced 700 head of grand exhibition and breeding stock. Write us, what you need for we can supply you. Our guarantee means that you must be satisfied or your money refunded.

L. L. POTTER & SON, Box E, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Strong, well-marked farm-raised birds. Eggs—\$2.00 per 15. A trio of BARRED ROCKS for \$5.00 a pen; of S. C. REDS for \$9.00. These are the last birds I will have for sale till fall.

## OAKLAND STOCK FARM

A. S. BELL, Manager, Route 13, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

we have set aside a special hall for lectures and caponizing demonstrations.

Our grand old State of Missouri leads in the poultry output of the country and the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, with the help of the honest breeders, will, indeed, make St. Louis the greatest fancy poultry center of the West. —Jas. J. Long, Secretary, 4115 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Jules Baron, President.

#### GREAT EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

Agricultural colleges and experimental stations of the United States show a great interest in the plans for a united educational exhibit, along poultry lines, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Many letters from these institutions indicate a willingness to co-operate and it is predicted that this will be the greatest show of this kind that has ever been held, while its value to the farmers of all countries can scarcely be over-estimated.

Special premiums not before noted have been offered by the following poultry associations in the form of trophies, leg-bands, badges and ribbons:

Canadian White Wyandotte Club, Badges and Rosettes; International R. C. White Minorca Club, Ribbons and Cup; National S. C. White Leghorn Club, Badges and Cup; Pacific Coast Langshan Club, Solid Gold Leg Bands, Ribbons, Cups and other valuable Trophies; American S. S. Hamburg Club, Special Ribbons.

The pigeon fraternity is making plans for a futurity contest to take place during the pigeon show of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Breeders are urged to make suitable matings so that they will have birds for entry in this contest in ample time.

## FOR SALE

Two exhibition "BROWN BEAUTY" hens and one (pullet line) cockerel, mated as I mate my own pens, the

**TRIO FOR \$10.00**

This is the cheapest and best way to start with any breed. Experience counts. Order today.

**J. H. HENDERSON**  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Breeder of Brown Leghorns Since 1890

The widespread of the fancy, both in this country and abroad, will be given due consideration in the arrangement of exhibits and in the giving of prizes, and already plans for races from the Exposition grounds to various points in the United States and Canada are well under way. The commercial production of squabs, with its potentialities for supplying the demand for edible flesh, occasioned by the falling off in the supply of meat-producing animals, will be given equal consideration, and it is confidently expected that the pigeon show at San Francisco in 1915 will, from every standpoint, surpass anything before given.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST

Don't think filth is dormant when dried on the dropping boards. It becomes dust, and every moving wing sends it into the lungs with its destructive microbes.

Changes have taken place in the poultry industry during the past quarter of a century, and the end is not yet. We may look for a greater advancement during the days to come.

Men that sit in judgment on this poultry question are finding new problems coming up that need to be dealt with as men would handle big business, because the poultry business is on of the biggest.

Breeding stock should be so fed as to be kept in robust health, be well nourished, neither too fat, nor too lean, so that when breeding season begins they will be in a proper condition to perform all the functions of breeders.

## THOROUGHbred REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Three males and three females; dam, Princess Money-maker, No. 173501, sired by Highland Chief 19th, No. 109301; seven months' old; average weight 115 to 120 lbs.; height 22 in.; length 36 in.; subject to registration; for quick sale, \$50 each. Also nine pigs of same mother, \$15 each. Also a Paradise Brooder in first-class condition \$50. Correspondence solicited. MRS. JEROME TEMPLETON, R. 2, Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.

BEST FOR  
LAYERS **RAINBOW** BEST FOR  
TABLE  
**PARTRIDGE ROCKS**  
THE ROCKWOOD FARM, BOX T NORWALK, OHIO

## Our Breeders and Their Birds

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn., won on Anconas, 1st cock and 1st hen, at the National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville. Mr. Portrum has birds of exceptional quality, and it will pay those interested in Anconas to look up his ad in this issue and write.

M. H. Smith, proprietor of the Wolf Creek Poultry Yards, Abingdon, Va., writes that he is making excellent winnings this season on his Rocks. If you wish stock or eggs from Barred Rocks, do not fail to write Mr. Smith, as he has birds of exhibition quality, as well as ranking with the highest on utility points. See his ad. in The Hen.

Dixie Poultry Yards, Stevenson, Ala., breeders of S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, inform us that they can furnish eggs for hatching one hundred or one thousand lots, and that all orders will be filled promptly. This firm guarantees to please you. See their ad. in The Hen, and read their good winnings.

Mrs. P. T. Callaway, of Washington, Ga., the Rhode Island Red specialist, informs us that at Hagerstown, Md., last month her birds won 2d, 3d cock; 1st, 2d cockerel; 2d pullet; 1st hen; 1st, 4th pen. These winnings were made after her birds were two days and nights on the road, thus showing that her Reds are full bloods of high quality. See Mrs. Callaway's ad. in this issue.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find the display ad. of Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss. Mr. Jones is an extensive breeder of "Dixie Quality Strain" White Wyandottes. He has made excellent winnings at many shows this season. His recent winnings at Jackson on eight entries were: 1st pen; 1st, 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d pullet; 1st, 2d hen; 1st cock, and silver cup for best pen.

Bruce & Abbott, Buff Orpington specialists, of Whiteland, Ind., have won this season, as follows: Indiana State Fair—1st, 2d, 3d cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen; Nashville, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cock; 1st, 2d, 3d, hen; 1st, 4th, 5th cockerel; 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th pullet; 1st, 2d, 3d pen. They won at New

## Newtown Giant Colony Brooder

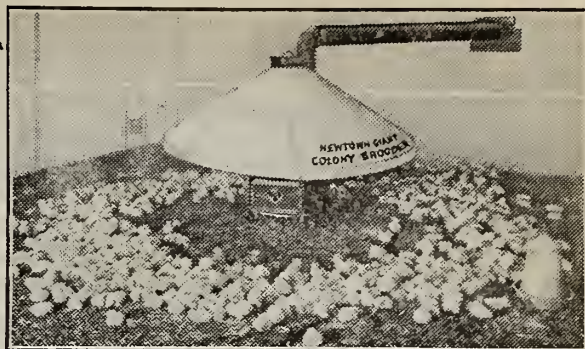
*It runs itself*—use in any building. It's purely automatic in feeding coal and regulating heat. You want a Giant brooder that insures perfect ventilation, room for exercise, right temperature, no crowding, no worry.

## Raises More and Better Chicks

Leading poultrymen are all enthusiastic over this Giant Colony Brooder. You will be, too, when you see it. Two sizes—No. 1, for up to 500 chicks. No. 2, any number up to 1500. Ask your dealer. If not there, write to us for Colony Brooder Circular HI.

### NEW ADDRESS

Newtown Giant Incubator Corp. Harrisonburg, Virginia



## ROYAL BLUE Latham Strain BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st cockerel Anderson County Fair, 1913. 1st and 2d hen, color special, 3d pullet and 1st exhibition pen Kentucky State Fair, 1913. 1st cock bird, 4th pullet, and 4th exhibition pen. Specials: Best shape male, best color male, best color female National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, 1913. Looks like we had the goods. Write us your wants, and if we can't please you we don't want your money. YOU ARE NEXT!

BLYTHE BROTHERS -- FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY, of the beautiful, large, thrifty, laying type, produced by the single mating plan. We have raised several thousand birds this season, and they all show up well. Can furnish young or old stock, and have some real bargains in cockerels and hens. Promptness and satisfaction our specialties.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, Kushla, Ala.

## DENSMORE'S Single Comb White LEGHORNS

WIN, LAY AND PAY

One thousand hens at bargain prices, to make room for our growing stock.

THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc. -- ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Orleans, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh more firsts than all other exhibitors combined. Look up their ad. in this issue.

J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., that old established firm breeding "World's Best Strain" of White Wyandottes, is making some exceptional winnings at this season's shows. Quality is stamped upon the entire flock of Fishel birds, and if you wish to introduce new blood into your flock or to begin the business of poultry raising, it will pay you to write J. C. Fishel & Son, before making your purchase. See their large display ad. in this issue of The Hen. Read it now.

Mrs. Donald Donaldson, Decatur, Ga., informs us that she sent thirteen

S. C. Rhode Island Reds to the Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, and won the champion prize for the best pullet in the show, in the face of hot competition, as many large breeders were on hand with birds of highest quality. Mrs. Donaldson's winnings were: 2d cock; 1st, 3d, 5th hen; 5th cockerel; 1st, 2d, 5th pullet; 2d pen, and champion special for best pullet in the show. A half-tone cut of this remarkable pullet will appear in The Hen soon. Look up Mrs. Donaldson's ad. in this issue.

Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, 825 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind., won at the Indiana State Fair in September, as follows on their Rhode Island Reds: Rose Combs, 1st, 2d, 3d cock; 1st, 2d, 3d hen; 2d, 3d cockerel;

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



I have 200 breeders for quick sale at BARGAIN PRICES. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens.

CHICK-A-DEE FARM, J. A. Dinwiddie, Prop., New Market, Tenn.

## COWAN'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Still win the Blue. Have won 26 Blues in four of the fall shows, including 1st cock, 3d and 4th pullet at the Tennessee State Fair. A few more choice cockerels for sale at rock bottom prices.

THOMAS COWAN

--

DECHERD, TENNESSEE



## FOR SALE Single Comb BROWN LEGHORNS

15 yearling cocks, 100 yearling hens, and cockerels and pullets. I want to dispose of my yearling stock before cold weather in order to make room for my young stock. Circular free.

M. S. COPELAND, Powell Station, Tenn.

1st, 2d pullet; 1st, 3d pen. Single Combs, 1st, 2d, 3d cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d, 3d cockerel; 1st, 2d pullet; 1st, 2d pen. These winnings are exceptionally good and show that this firm's Reds are birds of highest quality. See their large display ad. in this issue, and if you wish Reds, write them before placing your order.

William Cook & Sons, originators of all the Orpingtons, Scotch Plains, N. J., won at Birmingham, Ala., in Buff Orpingtons, first cockerel (cup for best bird in the show); first cock; first pen; first hen; second pullet. In White Orpingtons, first and second cockerel; first cock; first pen; first pullet. In Blacks, first cock; first pen; first Diamond Jubilee and first Blue Orpington pens, 315 Orpingtons competing. This firm also won \$100.00 cup for best display of Orpingtons and \$75.00 cup for best display in show, and cup for best bird in the show. They also won that prize on a White Orpington cockerel at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. L. C. Leadbeater won William Cook & Sons' \$100.00 cup for best "Cook" Orpington in the show at Birmingham, Ala. This gentleman is a prominent attorney in that town, and has some of the finest White Orpingtons in the South. He purchased Mr. Cook's first-prize cockerel. Mr. P. A. Cook reports the Orpington business as being better than ever.

Again Blythe Brothers' Barred Rocks made a clean sweep at the Kentucky State Fair. Winnings—1st, 2d hen; color special; 3d pullet, and 1st exhibition pen. 1st hen; 1st cock; 1st cockerel; 1st and 2d pullet, Anderson County Fair. 1st cock bird; 4th pullet; 4th exhibit pen; specials:

best shape male, best color male and best color female, National Conservation Exposition. Blythe Brothers' Barred Rocks have been constant winners for several years, and any one needing new blood, will do well to write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. The South View Poultry Farm, Clarence B. Blythe, proprietor, is one of the largest breeders of Barred Rocks in the country. Blythe Brothers have been advertisers for years, and we recommend these gentlemen to those who contemplate going into the Barred Rock business.

### STOCK TRANSFER

#### Excelsior Buff Rocks Acquired by the Evergreen Farms

The Buff Plymouth Rocks of the Evergreen Farms, Route 5, Knoxville, scored a complete victory at the recent exposition show, winning all first prizes awarded. The birds of the Evergreen Farms represent the best of the Excelsior Buffs a line of winners for many years at all the leading Southern shows, bred by W. P. Hofferbert at Gadsden, Ala., former proprietor of Excelsior Poultry Yards of that place. Mr. Hofferbert has become interested at Evergreen Farms and has charge of the poultry department. That he will continue to breed Buff Rocks as good as the best is fully evidenced by the winnings above noted.

In this issue of The Hen you will find the ad. of Oculum, one of the best poultry preparations on the market. Oculum is not only for sick fowls, but is highly beneficial as a preventive of disease and also as an egg producer. A tablespoonful of Oculum in a pint of turpentine is the way to prepare it. Take of this mixture a tablespoonful and put in the drinking water every day and watch results. It will improve the weight, plumage and health of your fowls. Try it.

## WHY Not Write to CARTER About His BROWN LEGHORNS

Young Stock for Sale

E. E. CARTER

Dept. 1H Knoxville, Tenn.

### THIRD TIME THE CHARM

To make a clean sweep at a big show is a credit to any breeder, but to do it, not twice, but three times consecutively, falls to the lot of but few.

L. H. Reade, of Richmond, Va., originator of the "Blue-Bar" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks has for the third time won best display at the great North Carolina State Fair.

In 1911, on six entries, no pen classes, Mr. Reade won 2d cock; 1st and 2d cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d pullets.

In 1912, on five entries, 1st cock; 1st and 2d cockerels; 1st pullet; 1st pen.

In 1913, on nine entries, 1st and 2d cocks; 1st and 2d hens; 1st and 2d cockerels; 1st and 2d pullets, and 1st pen.

Such winnings at a show like the North Carolina State Fair speak well for the quality of the "Blue-Bars."

Mr. Reade also won best display again this year at the Virginia State Fair, carrying with it the handsome silver "Superintendent's Cup."

He says it's a habit from which he can't break himself.

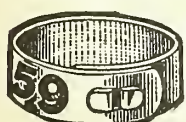
### EGGLAND FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

It was the writer's privilege sometime since, while being in Central Kentucky, to have the opportunity to visit the Eggland Poultry Farm, where a specialty is made of "Everlaying" strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. This farm is managed by Mr. W. T. Muir whose success in poultry breeding is becoming one of the chief interests of this section. Eggland Farm is situated in the very heart of the famous "Blue Grass" district of Kentucky, and about five miles northeast of Lexington, and is ideal for the production of poultry. The climate, soil and water are perfectly adaptable to the highest development of poultry culture and Mr. Muir has certainly

## Don't Feed Green Food!

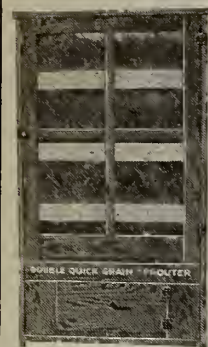
Do away with the bother by using  
**Succulenta Tablets**

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25, Newark, N. J.



### Ideal Aluminum Leg Band

To Mark Chickens  
CHEAPEST AND BEST  
12 for 15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c; 175-\$1.00;  
200-\$1.10; 500-\$2.50. Price list and sample 2c.  
Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 50, Freeport, Ill.

**HENS+SPROUTED OATS=EGGS**

Hens like cows must have green feed both winter and summer for best results. **GREEN SILAGE** for **MILK** **SPROUTED OATS** for **EGGS**. No feed for eggs has ever been produced that equals the *Sprouted Oats*.

To get great quantities of sweet, crisp sprouts, buy a **DOUBLE QUICK GRAIN SPROUTER**.

The Perpetual Poultry Silo. Sprouts in 24 hours. Grows 2 inches daily. Makes 2 to 4 bu. feed from one of grain. Pays for itself quickly. Thousands in use. Has changed many an expensive flock into profit payers. Made in 6 sizes from a few hens to 1000.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY  
FRONT ST., COLFAX, IOWA.

taken advantage of the opportunities offered to him, besides bringing to bear a ripe experience of several years' successes. He has now, on this magnificent place, several thousand of these White Leghorns in every degree of development. As one of the evidences of the excellence of this strain of fowls he showed me many cups and blue and red ribbons which their birds had won at most of the leading shows in the South, and notably, the prizes they recently won at the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville. At this fair was a full representation of White Leghorns from all over this country, and to make practically a clean sweep in such competition is great honor indeed.

The following is a partial list of their recent winnings: Lexington, Ky., August 11-16, 2d and 3d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 3d cockerel; 1st and 2d pullet, and silver cup for best display. Paris, Ky., August 19-22, 1st cock; 1st and 2d hen; 2d cockerel; 1st and 2d pullet; 1st and 2d pen, and special for best display. Nicholasville, Ky., August 26-28, 1st and 2d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 1st and 2d pullet, and special for best male in show. Special for best display. Frankfort, Ky., September 2-5, 1st cock; 1st and 2d hen; 3d cockerel; 1st and 2d pullet, and special for best display. Kentucky State Fair, at Louisville, Ky., September 15-20, 1st and 2d cock; 2d hen; 1st and 2d pullet; 2d cockerel; 1st pen and special for best display.

I looked this bunch of birds over that had just completed these wonderful winnings and they are certainly as fine a lot as I ever saw, and they



A Flock of "Everlaying" Single Comb White Leghorns on Eggland Farm, Lexington, Kentucky

**CHICKEN GRIT**

MINE SCREENINGS

GROUND LIMESTONE

**AMERICAN BALLAST COMPANY**

422 GAY STREET

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

**BARRED AND PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**HIGH-CLASS SHOW BIRDS FOR SALE.** We entered nine birds at the Exposition show at Knoxville, Tenn., and won six ribbons, as follows: 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullets, in Part Rocks—three entered; 2d chl., 2d and 3d pullet on Barred Rocks. Special for best shaped female—one cockerel and five pullets entered. At the Hagerstown, Md., show, October 14-17, 1913, entered three Part. Rock females—won 5th hen. At the Washington County Fair, Abingdon, Va., September 25-27, 1913, we won every first and second prize on both Part. and Barred Rocks. Also special for best display. They are winning for us, they are winning in the hands of our customers and can win for you. Give us a trial. We can please you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS, BOX 242 ABINGDON, VA.**  
M. H. SMITH, Prop.

**GABHART'S White LEGHORNS**

With ten years' experience in line breeding this one variety, we feel our claims are entitled to your consideration. We have won at nine of the largest shows and third in the International Egg-Laying Contest, Frankfort, Ky. Old or young stock, fit for any show or breeding pen. A guarantee with each bird. W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Ky.

have many more in their flock that look to me to be equally as good, each individual being a strong, vigorous, healthy bird, and anyone would be justly proud who owned some of the stock of this "Everlaying" strain. Mr. Muir informed me that he had one house last winter containing six hundred pullets that gave them a daily yield of from 400 to 450 eggs per day for the entire winter.

Eggland Farm is fully equipped with poultry houses of the most modern type; the several houses built especially designed for the fowls in the progress of their development from the chick to the full-grown bird. The growing stock in colony houses have free range and access to many acres of blue grass, which makes them strong and healthy and mature very early, they are then moved into the laying houses, where the runs and yards are separated from each other by wire netting and then they are again sub-divided to admit of the sowing of oats and rye in rotation providing the proper green food during the entire season. Scientific Feeding is one of the points upon which Mr. Muir claims his success has been obtained. He has his own formula for the number and mixing of the ingredients entering into the food, and the results certainly speak for themselves. It is really a most beautiful sight to see the thousands of

Single Comb White Leghorns flashing in the sunlight, with their brilliant red combs and pure white plumage with the green grass under foot, all combining to make a most artistic and pleasing picture.

Mr. Muir tells me they are already booking orders for day-old chicks and hatching eggs, and their prices are very reasonable considering the quality of their stock. Just before I left, their 1914 mating list arrived from the press, and anyone desiring stock, eggs or day-old chicks should secure one of these as they are free for the asking.—Arthur Gianini.

In the final analysis, the object of all labor is to make the farm pay. Does your farm pay? Poultry will help you make it pay.

**We want the name of every young man who is ambitious to**

**BE A LAWYER**

**and we want to hear from every business man who wishes that he knew BUSINESS LAW.**

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 23 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

Learn about (1) our Complete College Law Course which fits for practice, and (2) our Complete, Practical, Business Law Course for Business Men. Find out about the low cost, and see how easily you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the Law while continuing your present work. **Easy Terms!**

Send today for handsome catalog and list of successful graduates all over the U. S. who grasped their opportunity by once answering an ad. like this! **THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW**  
401 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

**STUDY  
LAW  
AT  
HOME**

# RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB



## What 20c will do

If you are interested in poultry raising you want to know the best way to feed and care for them. You also want to know about the best breed in the world—RHODE ISLAND REDS. Our beautiful catalogue (printed in three colors), of 64 pages and cover, contains many articles on raising and caring for poultry in large and small flocks; also how to feed for eggs and their fertility. The best system to lay out a poultry plant. How to build a good, fresh-air poultry house, with plans, etc. This catalogue will be sent, postpaid, for 20 cents in stamps or cash. Farms, Carmel, Ind. Address all mail to

**BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS,** Office 860 State Life Building Indianapolis, Ind.

**YOU  
CAN  
EARN**



**A PAIR,  
TRIO OR  
PEN of  
Pure Bred  
FOWLS**

We give you your selection of almost any variety and all it requires is a few hours work securing subscriptions to one of the best 25 cent Poultry Journals published. Here is an opportunity you can not afford to miss. Everyone interested in poultry will subscribe. One agent writes he secured enough subscriptions for a pair of birds in less than two hours' time and that he was offered \$5.00 for them before he got them home. You can do as well. Write today for sample copy and full particulars.

**Poultry Post, Dept. 21, Goshen, Ind.**

## JONES' White WYANDOTTES

"Dixie's Quality Strain" win at the great Mississippi State Fair, 1st, 2d, 3d cockerel; 1st and 3d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 3d and 4th pen, in a class of 125, the strongest in the show. Choice cockerels at bargain prices. If you want quality birds, write

**CARRINGTON JONES, Box H, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.**



## Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

The nobility of the pigeon world. A fine lot of young unmated stock for sale from the above breeders, at reasonable prices. Also mated and working breeders for sale. Best heavy squab breeders. **WEELAUNEE LOFTS** **Porterdale, Ga.**

## Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

### WHAT BREED SHALL I SELECT?

In the next few issues we propose to discuss the advantages of different breeds of pigeons as squab breeders. There is, however, as much difference of opinion among pigeon breeders as to relative value of the different breeds to raise, as there is among poultry breeders, and it is well that it is so, otherwise there would soon be in existence only one breed of pigeons.

Speaking from the standpoint of utility pigeons, practically all of them have their advantages and disadvantages. Some are freer from disease than others; some varieties breed faster than do others, but have the disadvantage of being small. The happy medium is reached in a breed that is of good medium size; it has the advantage of being a good steady breeder, is practically free from diseases

and, withal, is beautiful to look at.

A great many breeders are of the opinion that the Carneaux meets all of these conditions. It is unquestionably a great bird. I do not believe that there is any breed of pigeons that present any more interesting problems than does the breeding of Carneaux. It has the advantage of size, it is beautiful to look at, it is a splendid breeder and is practically free from all diseases. Certainly for the young fancier there is no breed that presents so many advantages, so many points of interest. A well-bred, fully-developed Carneaux will average eighteen ounces. Of course there are giants and runts in all breeds which will weigh more and less than this weight. When the squabs are dressed for market they certainly present a fine appearance — large, double-breasted, white-skinned squabs.

What can be more beautiful than a flock of these fine, big red fellows and a well-arranged loft. It presents to the mind of the writer all that is beautiful and sincere, and, withal, one of the finest examples of industry in the world. As in all other breeds, there are Carneaux and Carneaux. I would advise anyone who contemplates breeding pigeons, to look carefully over the field and place the amount of money he expects to spend in breeding stock, in a few pairs of well-bred

selected breeders. The satisfaction in knowing you have the best and the results that will be obtained, will pay you a hundredfold in the end.

Carneaux, if properly bred and fed, will breed six to eight pairs of squabs per year that will weigh, dressed, from eleven to thirteen pounds per dozen, and at the present time there is an unlimited demand for squabs. In the opinion of the writer the Carneaux squab is just the right size.

There seems to be a great misunderstanding as to what the correct color of the Carneaux should be. A great majority of all Carneaux are red, splashed with white, and in some instances have a tendency to blue on their rumps. While this does not detract from the Carneaux as a squab breeder, still it must be classed as off color as much so as brown or grey feathers would be in the pure white breeds. The correct color for Carneaux as standardized by the International and North American Carneaux Clubs is deep, rich, lustrous Indian red. This color, however, is very hard to obtain and birds of this class bring very high prices. In starting a loft of Carneaux, I would not advise anyone to pay the extra high price for these birds unless you expect to start on a small scale and build up your stud in this manner. Of course if you expect to breed a few birds for the pleasure to be derived therefrom, I would unhesitatingly advise you to purchase a few pairs of the correct color. Even then some of the squabs will occasionally come splashed with white. These can either be eaten or sold as squab breeders, as desired. Select and mate your breeders out of birds that are as near the correct color as possible and in this way you will eventually breed up a loft of Carneaux that will throw a great majority of the young red.


The breeding of Carneaux to color is to a true fancier an extremely interesting problem.

### ATTENTION PIGEON BREEDERS

Mr. George D. Affleck, of Columbus, Ga., is the new Secretary of the The Southern Pigeon Association, the organization that is doing more to advance the interests of pigeon breeding in the South than any other one

## Poultry Profits Doubled



 Sent postpaid, \$2.50 perset with  
"Easy-to-use" instructions.  
We also make *Poultry*  
*Marker, 25c. Gape Worm Extractor, 25c. French*  
*Killing Knife, 50c.* Booklet, "Guide for Caponizing," FREE.  
**G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.**

thing. If you are a breeder of pigeons or interested in any way in them, you should become a member and help along the cause. The dues are \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

Mr. Affleck, or the editor of this section, will be pleased to send you application blank or mail you receipt in full on receipt of dues.

# HOMING PIGEONS START FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR PITTSBURGH

Two Homer pigeons, brought from Pittsburgh, Pa., by A. Vaupel, began their homeward flight from San Francisco, September 18, 1913. These birds were beautiful blue checkered specimens, in excellent condition, and their handler stated that beyond a shadow of a doubt they would be able to make the three thousand miles back to Pittsburgh in record time. He estimated their flight at from one hundred to three hundred miles per day according to the weather. These two birds made a record trip from Denver to Pittsburgh in seventeen days which is considered the most remarkable flight prior to this one. One thousand miles is the longest distance heretofore attempted and from one hundred to five hundred miles is the average.

The birds are the property of William Geisler, 1316 Middle Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. They are what are known technically as "old birds" as they flew in the carrier pigeon races for young birds in May, 1913. In May, 1914, they will enter the races for "old birds."

Mr. Geisler is one of the well known Eastern pigeon fanciers and his interest in the exposition and the unusual amount of attention which is being given the pigeon fancy by the department of live stock, led him to send the pigeons to San Francisco with the idea that the long flight

# SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Just won champion pullet at Birmingham: 2d cock, 1st, 3d and 5th hen; 5th cockerel; 1st, 2d and 5th pullet; 2d pen; champion special for best pullet in the show. Eggs from beautiful Reds, \$1.50, \$3.00, and \$5.00 per 15. Exhibition birds, stock and baby chicks. **MRS. DONALD DONALDSON, Decatur, Ga.**

**The Complete Report of the Best**  
**Baby Chick Raiser in America** **BOOK FREE**  
**HOVER-INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Box 187, BROWNS MILLS, N. J.**

# International Sanitary Hovers Used in an Ordinary Laying House

## Perches and Nests Removed

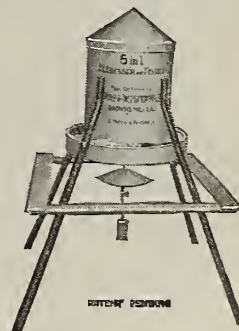


**T**HIS Hover has stood every climatic test from Panama to Quebec. Practical poultrymen, state experiment stations, and poultry judges indorse it. You can raise chicks anywhere with it. No specially constructed houses are necessary. Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the back-yard poultry raiser as for large poultry farms. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes nor building of platforms. In the Sanitary Hover you get the best brooding device.

The illustration shows how the Rancocas Poultry Farm used 440 Sanitary Hovers in their regular laying houses.

**6 IN 1 EXERCISER AND FEEDER.**—This Exerciser and Feeder has every advantage found in exercisers of other makes; and in addition to the grain exerciser, it contains six other compartments for dry mash, beef scrap, charcoal, grit, oyster shells, etc. It eliminates all other feeding devices.

**60-EGG HATCHALOT INCUBATOR.**—The 60-Egg Hatchalot Incubator is not only a fine hatcher but the best incubator for the price on the market today. The mild heat prevents evaporation of the moisture, so that all eggs with chicks in them will hatch, and every chick will be as large as the eggshell will allow. Price \$7.50.



*Send for Complete Catalog*

**Hover-Incubator Mfg. Co., Box 187, Browns Mills, N. J.**

would do much to arouse both the Carrier and Utility Pigeon Clubs in his section of the country to making a representative display in 1915.

The widespread of the fancy, both in this country and abroad, will be given due consideration in the arrangement of the exhibits and in the giving of prizes, and already plans for races from the exposition grounds to various points in the United States and Canada are well under way.

The commercial production of squabs, with its potentialities for supplying the demand for edible flesh, occasioned by the falling off in the supply of meat producing animals, will be given equal consideration, and it is confidently expected that the pigeon show at San Francisco in 1915 will, from every standpoint, surpass anything before given.

## "Swan Safety" Fountain Pens

## A Neatly Engraved Visiting Card

Is THE proper thing for a lady or gentleman to present nowadays, when making calls.

Come and see what a beautiful line of samples we have and get our prices for 50 or more.

**S. B. NEWMAN & CO.**  
Knoxville, Tennessee

## Appropriate Christmas Presents

## "GIANT" STRAIN Mammoth Bronze TURKEYS

From "Hugo King," the 45 lb. Yearling, Score 97½ Points.

If you wish toms or hens that have enormous bone and frame, fine trimmings, with brilliant bronze plumage; birds that have been bred for years and winners in our hands and customers' hands at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Atlanta and Indianapolis, our birds will suit you. We are booking orders for early shows now. Fine "Nugget" strain Buff P. Rocks of the finest quality—any number. Write us for prices and catalogue.

J. C. CLIPP :- Box 700 :- SALTILLO, INDIANA

## STANDARD FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

WHITE EGG STRAIN—PRICES REASONABLE. Winners at Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Stock for sale after June 1st. If you want winners write me.

JOSEPH BAKER, Box 1, R. F. D. No. 1, EAGLE STATION, KY.



MAMMOTH  
BRONZE

## TURKEYS FOR SALE

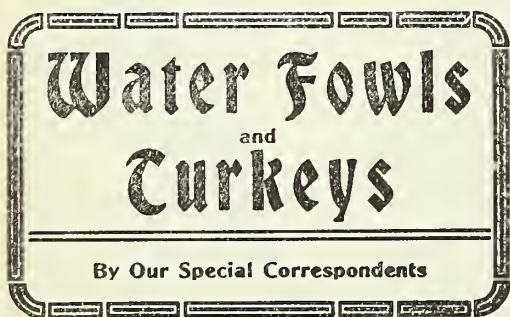
Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. If so, write at once

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Route 1, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE

## NUSZ'S ROSE COMB REDS AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Prize Winners and Heavy Layers. Eggs now half price. Some good breeders for sale cheap. Catalogue free.

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON  
Box 300 Cecilia, Ky.



### SUCCESS WITH M. B. TURKEYS

The number "13" has been conceded by many as a very unlucky number, but I do not so consider it, as my rural mail box number is 13, and the year 1913 has been a banner one with me in my special business of raising the Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, largest in number and size and most beautiful in plumage that I have ever raised in twenty-five years. But probably some one may say, "the environments that surround you may have been more favorable," and I guess that is true, for early in the spring the weather was admirable for all young fowls that cannot bear confinement, such as turkeys and guineas. And when once gotten up to where they can follow the mother all day, and have unlimited range, there is no reason why they should not reach maturity for Thanksgiving market, well-

grown, and with a little corn fed them once a day, they are ready for a president's or king's table. The past spring I was favorably surrounded for a profitable crop, as there was a large clover field near by with an unlimited number of insects of all kinds; the clover was short and it was easy for the little ones to travel to catch their own living, except a little egg and bread crumbs and clabber cheese for their breakfast before the dew was off, and about the same in the afternoon, with fresh water to induce them to come home, without having to go for them and house them at night. In this clover field I let them ramble until the blackberries were beginning to ripen. I then turned them into a blue grass pasture, with a luxuriant growth of wild blackberries, and I assure my readers that they grew by the ounce, daily, coming home at eventide with crops full of berries, June bugs and grasshoppers, even too full for anything more. Now, the berry crop only lasted a few weeks, and when their supply was exhausted there, they returned to the favorite clover field, which had by this time grown pretty tall for the young ones, and in a short time the wise mother hen carried them again to the blue grass pasture until the clover was cut and hauled in and the young growth came on; again she carried them to the open field to glean the young growth of the destructive insects for the farmer. I now have them following fattening hogs in the cornfield to gather the waste that the hogs leave and do not digest. I still see that they come home at night, and give them about all the buttermilk they want; this brings them in about four o'clock every evening. I give a teaspoonful of copperas to the gallon of milk or water every other day.

This expels worms and keeps the blood rich enough to keep out germ diseases. During spring and summer months I give a little sulphur each day to drive lice from the body and to prevent sorehead in the early fall.

"Care and Attention" are the watchwords and 13 has nothing to do with it. I have already sold some of this flock in Florida, Texas and South Carolina for the coming shows of this 1913 winter and have many more to sell to my customers that do not believe in an unlucky "13."—Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn.

### WHY NOT RAISE TURKEYS?

Why there are not more turkeys raised in the South I am unable to understand. True, there are certain sections of Tennessee and Kentucky that beat the world in turkeys, but this is confined to a limited territory. In some parts of Texas they raise a good many turkeys; but this includes but a little portion of the South that should be producing turkeys of the very finest quality.

They are certainly paying on the farm and are not very much trouble after the first four weeks if the weather is at all favorable. They can, after that time, get almost their whole living from the fields, except a light feed in the morning and at night to induce them to come home to roost.

Do not allow them to roost away from home a single night if it can be helped, for they soon get "spoiled" and will not want to come at all. When left away at nights they run a great risk of being taken either by thieves or wild animals of some kind.

When cold weather approaches they should have more attention in the way of increased feed and shelter from the cold storms. It is the time then to give them the fattening feed in order that they may be plump for the market at the right time. With our improved breeds it is no trouble to get a fine, heavy turkey by Thanksgiving, or even earlier, if hatched in early spring as soon as the weather is good. Where one has no close neighbors to bother, raise the Bronze, the largest and finest of them all, but where neighbors are close the White would be better, for they are not nearly so rambling in disposition and are more domestic in their habits.

The White is a first-class turkey and a fast grower, maturing a little quicker than the Bronze.

There is as much difference in the make-up of turkeys as there is in beef cattle and hogs, and you might as well have the kind that will take on flesh with least possible feed to the pound as to bother with the stilty, slim ones hardly worth their keep and never becoming plump or fit for market as they should be.—F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

## SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

MRS. E. E. ESHBACH

1402 STURM AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Winner of First Ribbons at Great 1912 Atlanta Show  
Prize Winners Always. Heavy Layers of Pure  
White Eggs. Breeding and Young Stock for Sale

## "DON'T WORRY! CONKEY WILL CURE ME!"

CONKEY would like to hear from poultry raisers everywhere who dread loss from ROUP. Your money back if Conkey's Roup Remedy EVER fails you. Many breeders use it as a PREVENTIVE. Price 50c and \$1.00. All dealers or sent direct. Get this NOW. Send for complete list of Conkey Remedies. If you enclose 4 cents in stamps we will mail you 80-Page POULTRY BOOK free.

The G. E. Conkey Co., Dept. 17  
Cleveland, Ohio

## Poultry Disease Department

By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama

Q. I am in a position to secure either the Indian or Buff Orpington Ducks. Which lay the whiter eggs the Indian or Buff Orpingtons? Which of the two would you recommend? Please give me an early answer, because the party might sell them to some one else.—A Subscriber, Memphis, Tenn.

A. There is no difference in the color of the eggs of the two breeds of ducks. Occasionally one will lay an egg a little dark or green. Some claim that ducks are not pure bred stock when they lay greenish colored eggs. The Indian Runners are very popular and I believe will suit you better than will the Buff Orpingtons.

Q. Do you consider the pure bred fowl superior enough in meat producing and egg-laying qualities to warrant one paying the extra long price for them? I am so situated that I can raise poultry, and believe that I can make it pay but am undecided on the question asked.—A Subscriber.

A. Yes, you will find the best go first. There are many reasons why you should buy the best breeders or eggs for foundation stock. A lady reader of The Hen wrote me that four years ago she became disgusted with her bunch of "scrub" stock and purchased a trio of Barred Rocks, and last year, of the chickens hatched, she had nineteen pullets and two cockerels left for her own use, and had sold enough eggs, pullets and cockerels to more than pay the original purchase price and the expense of keeping and raising the stock. What one person can do is open to another. The main feature in breeding thoroughbred stock is, you always have something just a little better than the other person, which is always a positive guarantee that a buyer will appear for what is for sale. Eggs and poultry are both very high in price and are liable to re-

Book Sent  
FREE



## Lice-Proof Nests

HAPPY HENS EARN BIG PROFITS

Keep your hens happy, get more eggs, make them pay you better by keeping them free from lice and mites, by equipping laying houses with **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel LICE PROOF NESTS**. These wonderful, sanitary, patented nests (not a trap nest) can't get out of order, last a life time, earn their cost many times over. Regular price, \$3.90, set 6 nests—special introductory price, \$3.50; 3 sets, 18 nests, \$10. Write for free catalog, Gal. Steel Brood Coops with Runs, Chicken Feeders, Trap nests, etc. Knudson Manufacturing Co., Box 587 St. Joseph, Mo.

## Uncle Isaack's "All Wool"

Buff Leghorns and White Rocks pay dividends daily. "There's a Reason." Let us tell you what it is. Write us now.

WOOLLEY'S POULTRY FARM, Route 4, Charlotte, N. C.

## Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS

BROOK LAWN BEAUTIES won at Knoxville Conservation Exposition, 1st ck., 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 3d and 5th egl., 2d pen. Also American Buff Leghorn Club ribbons for best shape and color female. If you want a cockerel from same strain, bred from a \$100.00 pen, send \$5.00; or if you do not care so much for show points, but want a strong, vigorous, good shape and color bird, send \$3.00 to

HOYAL JOHNSON, Box 80, Route 2, BRUSH CREEK, TENN.

main so, and there is no reason why you shouldn't make a success.

Q. Can you give a preventive for sore head and its cause? It has gotten among my poultry for the last two falls. Are some breeds more susceptible to an attack than others?—A Subscriber, Atlanta, Ga.

A. The best preventive for sore head is cleanliness. Where the roosts, runs, etc., are kept clean, the disease is less liable to appear. The ground should be frequently spaded up and lime sprinkled over it, and the roosts, fixtures and the walls of the poultry house whitewashed or disinfected. Some put up the claim that mosquito bites will cause sore head, which may be true, but filth and low vitality in poultry are the main causes. One breed is as apt to take sore head as another. A general tonic and a disinfectant wash for the sores on head adjuncts is all I would use as a cure.

Q. My poultry have roup, also are bothered with lice. What must I do for them? I am going to school, but can doctor them in the morning and after school.—J. M., Ga.

A. For the lice, get some fresh ground Persian insect powder and add some wood ashes and tobacco dust to it and use same for dusting your hens. One thorough dusting will give comparative freedom from lice for a long time. The powder must be worked into the plumage down to the skin. For the roup, get some permanganate of potash, boric acid, Epsom salts and sulphate of iron, equal parts. Thoroughly mix the medicinals, and add enough to the drinking water to make it a deep wine color. Allow them no other water but that containing the

medicine. If the eyes are swollen, the mouth full of a yellow pus and the nostrils clogged up, the head should be dipped into a pint of lukewarm water to which has been added one-half teaspoonful of the roup cure mentioned above. Keep affected fowls in clean, dry and well-ventilated quarters.

Q. (1) What is the cause of white yolks? (2) Can hens be made to lay by the hopper feeding method on free range without any other feeding? (3) I notice where you say, "feed layers on beef scrap to make them lay." What is beef scrap, and where can I get it? (4) How many hens can I keep in a house 10 x 12 feet?—A City Poultryman.

A. (1) Too much white corn and not enough green feed is the cause. It takes a liberal supply of green feed and yellow corn to get that rich yellow-yolked egg so much desired. (2) Yes, many poultrymen use the hopper method entirely. Equal parts corn, wheat and oats make an ideal mash formula for mash hopper. (3) Beef scrap is a product from the packing houses and can be obtained from supply dealers or ordered from dealers in an adjoining city where it is kept. (4) If of the "fresh-air" type, from 25 to 30. Many make the mistake and put too many hens into one house.

## Easy Way to Get Lots of Eggs

OCULUM produces more eggs than anything known. Two cents' worth lasts a chicken a year. It cures the worst poultry diseases almost instantly. It is selling in every continent and State. Sold by dealers or direct. Price, per bottle 50 cents, and \$1.00. Money back if unsatisfactory. Postal brings particulars. Agents wanted. OCULUM, Salem, Va. Box M.

# Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS

At 1913 Tennessee State Fair, in a class of 76, I won 1st cock, 2d, 3d and 4th cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st and 3d pen; silver cup for best display. I have never failed to win more than all competitors combined at such shows as Knoxville, Augusta, Atlanta and Nashville. Stock and eggs at all times. Show record on application.

DR. E. S. LANDESS -:- FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE

# WHITE LEGHORNS

Fine S. C. White Leghorns, raised from stock direct from C. H. Wyckoff. Royal White Cornish Games, winners everywhere shown. Cocks weigh 10½ lbs.; hens, 8 lbs. Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. I have birds growing fit to win in any show in the country. White African Guineas. Snow White Indian Runner Ducks. I entered four birds at the great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, 1913; won two firsts, one second and one third. Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

MRS. A. S. GORRELL, Route No. 1, Box 15-C, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

# S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Lawson's Blue Ribbon Strain the best egg producers by test, always win the blue. 75 fine February and March cockerels, \$5.00 up. Eggs for hatching, all the time. Every shipment on approval.

White Hill Poultry Farm Lawson & Betcher, Props. Cleveland, Tenn.  
Route No. 4, Box 20-B

# SPAIN'S Barred ROCKS Mammoth TURKEYS PLYMOUTH BRONZE

which have won at the Virginia State Fair and Petersburg Fair, 14 firsts, 7 seconds and 3 thirds, has stamped them the leaders of the South and second to none. Won 1st ekl., with twenty-seven in his class. I can supply you in what you may need to bring up your weak places on either breed. State in your inquiry whether for exhibition or utility.

E. C. SPAIN -:- R. F. D. No. 2 -:- CHURCH ROAD, VIRGINIA



## PROFIT POSSIBILITIES WITH CAPONS

Although caponizing is not a difficult operation, it has been more or less neglected in the United States until quite recently. But with the market demand for capons constantly increasing, and an excellent opportunity thus afforded for securing better profits, more poultrymen are now beginning to caponize their surplus cockerels, instead of selling them for roosters at lower market prices.

Caponizing is the operation of unsexing a male bird and is most successfully practiced upon cockerels of the heavy American or Asiatic breeds when they are about three months old. Caponizing not only increases the size and weight of the fowl at killing time, but produces a tender, juicy flesh, sweeter and finer flavored than that of an ordinary fowl. This accounts for the increasing demand at a higher price per pound.

The reason for the greater weight and finer quality of the meat of a capon is that the same energy and

vitality a male bird puts into fighting and breeding is used by the capon entirely for development of flesh and bone.

The capon is quieter than a cockerel and consumes less feed in proportion to his weight, making a lower production cost. It is possible to produce capons that will weigh in a few months just twice as much as they would have weighed in that time if not caponized. For example, a Plymouth Rock or Brahma cockerel should weigh from 5 to 6 lbs. when 9 months old. The same fowl if caponized could be made to weigh 10 to 12 lbs. at the end of that time, and the flesh would be superior. The capon will bring at least thirty cents a pound against the lower price of about fifteen cents a pound for the cockerel.

The same feed is used for capons as for fattening any fowl. They are quiet and gentle and do well in close confinement. The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station found that capons often would hover young chicks and "mother" them better than hens.

The operation of caponizing, when properly performed with a good set of modern instruments, is not dangerous. The only loss is when the operator make a "slip." The correct age to caponize a cockerel is just before he begins to develop sexually. It is important that the bird be in good condition and he should be allowed to fast from 24 to 36 hours before the operation.

An empty barrel, turned bottom up, makes a good operating table. Full instructions regarding the operation come with each set of caponizing instruments.

After the operation, turn the bird loose, water and feed the same as usual.

Try caponizing all your surplus cockerels this season and you'll be surprised at the larger profit you get from the same amount of feed and less care.

## CURE FOR CHICKEN POX

It is the time of the year when chicken pox is prevalent in the South. Some call it "sore head." Its origin is unknown, but I believe it is caused by the bite of a mosquito.

We experimented along this line by screening off a flock of half-grown chicks so the mosquitoes could not get to them, and this flock was not affected. We have tried disinfecting without success. It attacks both old and young fowls, but my experience has been if a fowl has it and recovers, it will not have another attack. The mortality among the young birds is very great.

First, you will notice a small wart-like excrescence on the bird's comb, wattles or ear-lobes, sometimes about the size of a pin-head, either white or brown in color. It may resemble a scab, like a place where the skin has been broken and started to heal. Sometimes these scabs appear as large as a grain of corn. In a case of long standing, the eyes become swollen and at times are filled with pus. In this condition the bird cannot see to eat and will die of starvation. Usually an afflicted bird has a good appetite, which helps it to recover.

Following is the treatment given me by a Southern breeder, who says he has never known it to fail, and so far it has proved a cure with me. Just as soon as any of the birds are affected, pen all of them up and treat as follows: Procure two ounces of carbolated vaseline and ten grains of yellow oxide of mercury. Mix thoroughly and anoint each bird's face, comb, wattles, etc., whether they have the disease or not, and you will have no more trouble with chicken pox. If some of the birds are worse than others, apply the mixture two or three times. Better results can be obtained if you will remove the scabs before applying the mixture. A little permanganate of potash in the drinking water will act as a tonic and help to effect a cure. Use one-grain tablet in a gallon of water.—C. L. Baker in Reliable Poultry Journal.

## Specialty Clubs and Associations

As Reported by Their Secretaries

A copy of the Ancona Hand Book has been received recently. This book is issued by the Ancona Club, of which R. W. Van Hoesen, Franklinville, N. Y., is president. The book contains much valuable information, including a list of officers, by-laws, Ancona Standard, list of members, and last, but not least, a list of the leading poultry journals of the United States, of which The Industrious Hen is one. The book is nicely illustrated, and among the pictures of State vice-presidents we see our friends L. M. Barrett, of Morristown, posing one of his pet Anconas. Write the Secretary, F. J. Howlett, 298 Dodd St., E. Orange, N. J., for a copy.

### BUFF LEGHORN CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting of the above club will be held at Chicago, Tuesday, December 16, 1913, in the afternoon. Further information can be had in Buff Leghorn alley in the show room. Send and get new 80-page free catalogue. F. A. Tecktonius, Racine, Wis., President. Geo. S. Barnes, Sec., Battle Creek, Mich.

### S. C. BLACK ORPINGTON CLUB

The national meeting will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 19-24, 1914. Probably the greatest list of specials ever offered will be given at this meet. Besides the regular cash prizes offered by the show, the club will offer a beautiful silver cup, embossed with figure of an Orpington fowl, to every club member winning first in old or young male or pen. Ribbons and gold medals for seconds and thirds. Full information may be had by writing the Secretary of the show, W. P. Craig, Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., or addressing Milton W. Brown, Secretary of the S. C. Black Orpington Club, Station L, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### BANTAMS FOR THE CHILDREN

While to some the bantam family seem to be of but little importance, yet they will, as a rule, pay well for their keep, and there is nothing that will have better influence over the average boy or tend to keep him off the street than a few good looking bantams.

If you can not afford to buy the pure bred stock, get some common ones, although I should be tempted to strain a notch and have the good ones, thus training the eye of the boy to detect the good points from the bad. By the time he is grown he will have perhaps cultivated a taste for hand-

## GERMIFUGUE INDICATED IN INDIANA

Dear Sir:

Portland, Ind., July 2, 1913.

GERMIFUGUE should be in every poultryman's medicine chest. After a thorough test I find it just the thing for the accidents that are bound to happen even in well regulated yards. Have had occasion to try it on scaly-leg, depilating mites and frosted combs. Does the work. Success to you. Very truly yours, H. V. TORMOHLEN.

Mr. Tormohlen is not only a Poultry Lecturer and Judge, but Breeder of the "Everlay" strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Germifugue sells: 2 ounce tins, 25 cents; 1 pound tins, \$1.00; six 1 pound tins, \$5.00, all postpaid. Order from

**J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mfg., Mt. Airy, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

or ask your dealer to stock it.

## FOR SALE

We have a large number of S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Cornish, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Cochins, Bantams, Mammoth Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Our prices are reasonable when quality is considered and we guarantee satisfaction. Eggs balance of season \$1 per setting.

**NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, Wardin Bros., Route 7, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

## MEYER'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF Black LANGSHANS

are still winning. Just won at Little Rock, Ark., October 13-18, 1913, 1st ck.; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th hen; 1st chl. and 1st pullet, on 7 birds. Better write me for prices on stock. I guarantee satisfaction.

**W. A. MEYER**

**BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI**

## CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS

Make a clean sweep at the Tennessee State Fair, as follows: 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st hen and 1st pullet (6 entries). At the Kentucky State Fair, 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th cockerel, 2d and 5th cock, 5th hen, 2d pen and \$10.00 gold special for best display. Winners of silver cup at the International Egg-Laying Contest, Frankfort, Ky., 1912. Let me quote you prices on an exhibition bird that will win, or a breeder that will improve your flock.

**A. G. CALLAWAY, R. F. D. No. 2, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**

ling some of the larger fowls, and from the experience gained by the bantams he will be able to make a success of them from the start.

It needs no argument of mine to convince you that it is a hundred times better to encourage the children to stay at home where you know what kind of company they have than to allow them to run wild. Nothing will come nearer to accomplishing this than ownership of pets of some kind of bantams. Besides serving this purpose you have the benefit of the eggs, and you would be surprised if you had not had experience with them how many eggs you will get during the year from a few little old bantam hens, as they are commonly termed.

There are twenty varieties of bantams. Seventeen of them are called ornamental bantams and include such as the Sebrights, White and Black Rose Combs, Booted White, Japanese, Polish, and the more common Cochins and Brahma Bantams.

The Game Bantams include one of the large or standard Games.

Of the whole the Cochins Bantam is undoubtedly the most profitable for a boy to handle. They are hardy and consequently easy to raise. They are quiet and tame, so that they are not difficult to handle. They lay perhaps

the largest egg according to their weight of any fowl we have. In fact, a dozen Cochins Bantam eggs are not to be laughed at for bulk.

The Black Breasted Red Game Bantam is the most aristocratic of the Bantam tribe, and more money changes hands for them each year in this country and Europe than for all the rest of the Bantam class put together. As much as \$150 is frequently paid for a single cock or hen. But they are quite hard to raise and it is for that very reason that they are so inbred to secure the fine standard points so much desired in the show room that it has weakened their vitality to a considerable extent.

Not so with the Cochins. They seem to carry their vitality with them at all times and under all conditions, and are always ready for a square meal from the boy's hand.—F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

We should sell or kill at once all hens with constitutional weakness, the broken down and abnormally fat. We must head our flocks with male birds from known heavy egg producers, and cull, cull, cull the growing chicks. This will lessen the cost of production, and in a short time increase the amount of profit.



DO YOU ASPIRE TO BE THE  
LEADING POULTRYMAN OF YOUR  
COMMUNITY OR STATE?

THEN YOU NEED

## OTT'S LINE BREEDING GUIDE

For it is the secret of all those who have been successful. There never was anything like it offered the public before. It is no plaything, but a scientific proposition to be carried out by the veteran and amateur breeder as well. It carefully outlines each step to be taken and makes the breeding of Fancy poultry so simple and interesting that the beginner can produce the best to be grown. You have constantly before you a record of each step taken, and these records are a part of your Scientific Guide for the future.

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### READ WHAT PROMINENT BREEDERS SAY

Sept. 24, 1913.

Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of recent date at hand and noted.

I have carefully gone over the line breeding guide that you mailed me and will say that this is by far the best guide on line breeding that I have ever seen. I feel sure that any one wishing to carry on line breeding in poultry cannot very well afford to be without this valuable guide and index cards.

Congratulating your journal on getting out such a complete work, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

U. R. FISHEL, Hope, Ind.

Sept. 12, 1913.

Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:—Relative to the value of your Line Breeding Guide would say that its adoption by breeders would, in my opinion, prove a most important step forward in scientific breeding for uniform results in the production of Standard specimens as well as superior utility stock.

Yours very truly,

C. S. BYERS, Hazelrigg, Ind.

Orpington Specialist fifteen years.

Sept. 20, 1913.

Inland Poultry Journal Company,

Gentlemen:—Your letter of Sept. 10th duly received and also the guide, which we have carefully studied. This breeding guide seems to be very clear and concise in its explanations and the diagram is very easy to follow. We think Mr. Ott has designed a guide which will be of great use to the poultry breeders throughout the country, and which should appeal especially to the amateur who is anxious to improve his flocks through Line Breeding.

Thanking you for submitting the guide to us and assuring you of our hearty cooperation at all times, we beg to remain, Yours very truly,

RIVER HOME POULTRY YARDS, Toledo, O.  
W. D. Tracy, Mgr.



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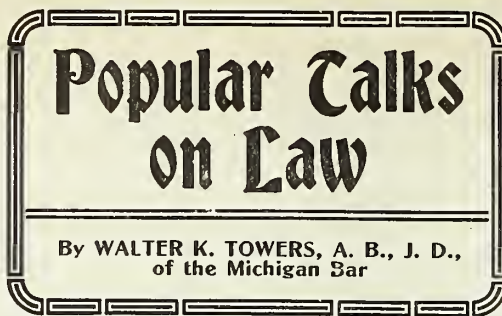
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### CHECKS AND BANK ACCOUNTS



JOHN McGEE owed Warren Gordon five dollars for a couple of loads of cordwood. Gordon, having delivered the wood, went to McGee's store to secure his money. McGee drew out his check book and signed a check in the usual form, instructing his bank to pay to Gordon the sum of five dollars. This was on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock. The bank did not close until four, but Gordon, knowing that McGee was a responsible man of means and not needing the cash at that time, decided he wouldn't cash the check at once, but would keep it until he needed money at the end of the week. Wednesday passed with the bank open for business in the usual way, but again Gordon did not present the check for payment. On Thursday Gordon heard rumors that the bank was in difficulties and might fail, so he hastened to its doors only to find that he was too late and that they had already been closed. The failure proved complete.

Gordon went to McGee and asked that he be paid his five dollars, insisting that it was McGee's bank that had failed and that he had never received his pay for the wood delivered. McGee inquired into all the circumstances and pointed out that had Gordon presented the check for payment on either Tuesday afternoon or any time Wednesday it would have been paid in full. McGee further stated that he had had the money on deposit in the bank and it had been lost. Had Gordon presented the check within a reasonable time five dollars, at least, would have been saved, and there was no reason why McGee should lose the five dollars a second time. Before the law McGee's position was correct, he was not required to make good the check—Gordon having failed to present it for payment when he reasonably might have at a time when it would have been paid in full.

The payment of obligations by checks on bank accounts is a familiar business procedure in every community, and an examination of the legal relations of the banker, the depositor who signs the check and the person to whom he gives it, is of the greatest practical importance. Let us examine the legal significance of a check, the requirements of a good check and the obligations of the various parties to it.

The form of a bank check is familiar enough to all of us. It is usually prepared by filling in ink or pencil blank spaces in the printed form

provided by the bank. But the entire check may be written, and checks have been prepared on many substances besides paper. Lumbermen have whitened out a smooth shingle and written their checks thereon. A young profligate in jail after a spree once tore off his cuff and wrote on it a check to obtain funds to secure his release. The requirement is that the check be in writing of some kind, which includes typewriting, etc. It is addressed to a stated bank, which is directed to "Pay to the order of John Jones," or "Pay to the order of Bearer," a certain sum of money. These words, "pay to the order of," are necessary to the negotiability of the check—that is necessary so that it may fulfill all the legal requirements and be capable of passing by indorsement, etc. A check may be drawn to "Bills Payable," or "Rent," or "Cash," and is then payable to bearer.

There is no legal requirement that a check be dated, but this is a wise and almost invariable custom. Any legal holder of a check may fill in the true date where it has been left blank. A check may be dated in the past, or in the future. If dated in the past it is payable at once, and if dated in the future it is payable on or after its date. While the words "on demand" are not used in a check, they are implied in law, the understanding being that the bank is instructed by its depositor to pay to the order of John Jones on demand.

A check must be signed by the depositor and usually in his own hand, though contract relations between bank and depositor may authorize the use of a rubber stamp, or some such device in place of a written signature.

In law the person who draws a check and gives it to another is understood to agree that he will stand back of the check and see to it that the person receiving it secures the money for which it calls, provided he handles it in a proper and reasonable manner. If the person receiving a check presents it to the bank within a reasonable time, and the bank dishonors the check, and he then gives notice of this to the person who drew it, that drawer is bound to pay to him the amount of the check. A check should be presented during business hours by a person entitled to receive money on it on the next business day after receipt, at the latest. As we noticed in the case of John McGee and Warren Gordon, if the check is not presented within this time, and the bank fails, the loss must fall upon the person who failed to present it. But if the depositor suffer no loss because of the delay in presenting the check he cannot escape liability if it is dishonored. Thus, if Warren Gordon had carelessly kept McGee's check several days before presenting it for payment and in the meantime McGee had withdrawn his account from the bank, there being no failure, McGee would have been bound to see that Gordon received the amount of the check.

If a check is received drawn upon a bank in another city, it cannot, of

course, be presented for payment on that or the next business day, so it is sufficient if the check is put in course of collection on the business day following its receipt. One should be as prompt in giving notice to the drawer of the refusal of the bank to pay a check as to put it in course of collection.

A check that is drawn payable to "Bearer" may be transferred simply by delivery, handing it from one to another. If the check is drawn payable to "John Jones," John Jones may transfer it by indorsement—that is, by writing his name on the back. If he indorses in blank he simply writes his name "John Jones" across the end of the back of the check, when it is payable to anyone who may hold it. If John Jones should write, "Pay to the order of Sam Smith, John Jones," Sam Smith alone would then have the right to present it for payment or transfer it by further indorsement. The blank indorsement of the person presenting the check at the bank is, of course, sufficient to transfer the legal rights in the check to the bank.

One who takes a check from another usually requires that he indorse it even though it be already indorsed in blank or payable to bearer. This is because the person who indorses a check to another is understood in law to make certain promises to the person to whom he indorses the check even though he does nothing further than write his name on the check. The indorser engages that when the check is properly presented at the bank it will be paid, and if it is not paid and notice is given to him he will pay the amount to the person to whom he transferred the check or any other who may subsequently receive it by proper indorsement. Thus when you indorse a check you make that promise to all future holders of the check. If you are compelled to make it good you may have recourse in turning against those who transferred the check to you and whose names appear on the back as endorsers, or on the face as signers.

While the bank owes a duty to depositor to pay his proper check drawn against an adequate deposit, the banker is not bound to pay any check as against a holder of it. The rights of the holder are against the signer of the check, and those who transferred it to him. But if a bank certifies a check it becomes bound to pay it to a proper holder. Certification of a check is secured by presenting it to the cashier of the bank against which it is drawn. Upon determining that the signer has funds sufficient to cover the check on deposit, and seeing to it that they are set aside for that purpose, the cashier marks "Certified" across the face of the check and adds his official signature. The funds to cover this check are then withdrawn from the control of the depositor who signed the check and he may not stop payment of it, or withdraw the funds to cover it. The bank becomes absolutely bound to pay it, and the check

is as good as the bank. Usually the person who signs a check has it certified in order that one to whom he would give it in payment of an obligation will be more ready to receive it. His liabilities on the check remain the same if he has it certified. But if one who holds the check, other than the person who drew it, has it certified, he then in effect says that he chooses to look to the bank for payment of the check, and the depositor who signed it and all who indorsed it before him are relieved from their liabilities, the bank alone becoming liable to the holder.

If an ordinary check comes to you the safe procedure is to either present it to the bank on which it is drawn and secure the cash, or to deposit it in your own bank for collection, and do this within twenty-four hours after it is received, or at least on the next business day. It may seem immediately convenient to turn another's check over to a third party, but if you do so recognize the risks involved. The safe procedure is to cash the check you have and pay the third party by your own personal check on your own account or with the cash received.

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#### PROLIFIC WHITE WYANDOTTES

Miss M. C. Watts, of Hoar Cross, Burton-on-Trent, whose pen of White Wyandottes (four) won silver medal and second class certificate at Preston Utility Poultry Club's Laying Competition, writes that although the total of eggs laid was 275 (the best record of all White Wyandottes, as well as second position among forty pens), two of the pullets did not lay during the first month, and another laid only eight eggs. The birds were bred by Miss Watts, as were their sisters that won first prize in a similar competition twelve months since, for the late Dr. Savory, of Rugeley, Staffs. Eggs are the chief consideration at Hoar Cross poultry runs, which stand high, and are exposed to north and easterly winds. The pullets were bred from daughters of a son of a 282-egg strain on the dam side, and an imported laying strain from America on the sire's side. The sire was bred from a grandson on the dam's side to first prize winners and on the sire's side to the second prize winners in the twelve months' laying competition of 1907-8. —London Daily Telegraph.

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